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ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A COMMERCIAL ACCOUNT *of the* PORT *of* TONNINGEN, *by* MR. NEMNICH, *of* HAMBURGH.

NIEMANN, in his Manual of the Geography of Slefwick Holftein, recites what has been commemorated by his predeceffors, relative to Tonningen, which he continues down to the year 1799. Some later accounts are to be found in the fame author's Provincial Notices.

A few years ago, a narration of travels through various parts of that dutchy was publifhed in the Danifh language; I believe the author's name was Wedel, but I do not remember that it contains any material addition to what had been faid by Niemann, nor has any account of Tonningen, fince the blockade of the Elbe, fallen in my way, or in that of any of my friends there, except a Picture of Tonningen in the *Journal of the Elegant World*, for the 12th of January, 1805. But a mere picture does not anfwer the purpofe I have in view. The following particulars were collected during a refidence there in April laft, 1805.

A lift of charts and plans of Tonningen and the Eider, I fhall give, if thought defirable.

The proper name of this place in German, is now Tonning. In more remote periods, it was called Tonningen; and fo it is ftill named by foreign nations; but in Germany and Denmark this denomination is confidered improper.

The name of Tonningen is generally fuppofed to be derived from *Tonne*; but for this etymon no one can affign a fufficient reafon; probably, however, this word alludes to the *tonne*, or buoys, with which the place is amply provided.

Tonningen, the capital of the province of Eiderftedt, is fituated on the right bank of the river Eider, fix German miles from its mouth. It cannot be faid to ftand on a hill, as Niemann aflerts: fome of the houfes indeed are built upon the dyke, but the reft occupy a flat marfhy plain. It is two German miles from Hufum, one and a half from Fridrichsftadt, and one from Garding.

It poffeffes neither any beautiful fpots nor even a promenade. The fmall caftle-fquare is rarely vifited by the principal inhabitants, the naked banks of the river offer no intereffing profpects, nor can the eye find any object of amufement to paufe on, except the various and ever-changing fcenery of the fhipping.

The atmofphere is humid, cold, and very inconftant; freth fea breezes, however, prevent many diforders, but the nights are raw, and a pleafant fummer evening a rarity.

Colds, and other diforders arifing from them, are very prevalent; but, except thefe, there are few inftances of ftrangers who continue to refide here any length of time, being ill. It is otherwife in the furrounding country, which is fubject to the fatal marfh-ficknefs, as it is called, or the intermittent fever. To fuch complaints perfons are liable who come from the high lands to work at harveft in the marfhes. Thefe hungry ftrangers generally feaft voraciouſly on the fubftantial and heavy food of the low lands, and to this caufe the above-mentioned diforders are attributed. They are however very rare.

Since the blockade of the Elbe thefe ſolid kinds of food are varied with many lighter ſpecies of proviſions. To ſuppl, the preſent increaſed luxury of the place, they are brought thither from all parts. The beef is incomparably better than before the blockade; till then it uſed to be ſent to Hamburgh, and the country was deprived of it.

The water for drinking is very bad, nor are there any ſprings in theſe marſhy tracts. Rain-water, however, is collected in ciſterns by almoſt all the inhabitants from the roofs of their houſes.

On the 13th of February, 1803, when the laſt cenſus was taken, the population amounted to 1924, but ſince the blockade of the Elbe the number has increaſed to at leaſt 4000.

What Tonningen was previous to the

blockade of the Elbe, or up to the ſummer of 1803, may be ſeen in the writers above mentioned. Almoſt the whole of what follows is to be underſtood as ſubſequent to that period.

Niemann ſays the river is one hundred and fifty feet broad at Tonningen; but this muſt be an error of the preſs; the true breadth appears to be about as many fathoms.

The Eider is well furniſhed with buoys and beacons, and, except when the ice or heavy ſtorms prevent, ſeveral pilot boats are conſtantly cruiſing near its mouth to bring in ſuch ſhips as have no Helgoland pilots on board. The Daniſh government have it in agitation to keep a galiot of pilots (which is alſo to be fitted as a beacon-ſhip) lying before the mouth of the river. Mr. Lexow, the ſhip-builder, has already, at their requeſt, ſent in a plan and ſection for the purpoſe. If this project be completed, of which no one entertains a doubt, it will be of the higheſt utility to commerce.

In former years, ſhips drawing nineteen feet water, have come here without impediment; but there are banks in the Eider, which render it imprudent for ſhips ſo deeply laden to ſail up that river. Neither is the bottom permanent; for, as it conſiſts partly of quickſands, it frequently ſhifts in conſequence of ſtorms or the breaking up of the ice.

The harbour might have been called ſpacious till the year 1803; but ſubſequent to that period, it can no longer be ſo characterized. Since the blockade of the Elbe, no ſhip that draws more than ten feet water is ſuffered to enter the harbour, to avoid impeding the paſſage. Larger ſhips are obliged to lie at anchor off ſhore in winter, and in the river in ſummer.

The road is perfectly ſecure. Formerly ſmall veſſels, during a continuance of ſtorms from the weſtward, went half a mile up; but now large ſhips lie in perfect ſecurity in the river, and are not obliged to run up ſo high.

All ſhips are, if poſſible, unloaded immediately after their arrival; but as it ſometimes happens that too many arrive together, for the cuſtom-houſe officers to diſpatch at once, the unloading of ſome of them is neceſſarily poſtponed for a few days. In theſe caſes, ſhips loaded with fruit, or bringing manufactured goods for the fairs, have the preference.

In the harbour order is preſerved by an officer called the harbour-maſter, and in the river by the commandant of the guard-ſhip, which has been ſtationed here ſince laſt year.

Even were the *wattenfahrt* (the paſſage of goods coaſtwiſe, to Hamburg over the Shallows, in ſmall veſſels) not permitted, there could never come any quantity of merchandize but what might be preſently forwarded; for there are many good landing places on the Eider above Tonningen, to which they might be conveyed, in ſmall craft in order to be ſent onward.

The Hamburg Inſurance Company have an agent at Tonningen, who, in caſe of accident, gives every poſſible aſſiſtance, and takes care of the intereſts of his employers. Their preſent agent is the above-mentioned Mr. Lexow, a moſt active and intelligent man. By his means laſt ſpring, when the Eider was frozen up, the buoys were brought over land and carried out to ſea in ſmall craft off Vollerwyk; in conſequence of which, above twenty ſhips came to that place, before the ice broke up in the Eider; and afterwards, finding the river tardy in opening, he cauſed the ice to be removed from a conſiderable portion of it.

At Vollerwyk, ſhips can come to land almoſt throughout the winter; at that time they are laid along ſhore, and, if they do not draw too much water, are pretty ſafe during the breaking of the ice: below Vollerwyk, the Eider does not entirely freeze up.

The placing of the buoys is regulated by the board of overſeers of the channel at Rendſburg, as alſo the appointment and regulation of the pilots from that place to Tonningen and the neighbouring parts.

The town of Tonningen uſed formerly to levy a contribution, called buoy and beacon money, according to a certain regulation; but, after the channel was opened, the king of Denmark purchaſed this right from the city for 10,000 rix-dollars. Hence this tax is now levied by the officers of the crown in lieu of thoſe formerly appointed by the city.

In the year 1804, its produce amounted to 14,000 rix dollars.

In the ſame year the whole produce of the cuſtoms was 202,000 rix-dollars, whereas, previous to the blockade of the Elbe, they only amounted annually to 20, or 30,000.

The number of ſhips, which arrived during that year from foreign ports, thoſe of Holland excepted, was between ſix and ſeven hundred.

In 1803, the ſhipping belonging to Tonningen amounted to 297½ laſts, or 595 tons.

595 tons. With regard to laſt year, 1804, the inſpector of the cuſtoms could give me no information; but Mr. Lexow told me that the number of veſſels now belonging to this port is full thirty, though not, indeed, all of them large ſhips. Mr. Lexow owns nine, of which, ſix are ſhips, and two are ſmall coaſting-veſſels.

This gentleman in 1801 began to conſtruct a conſiderable ſhip-yard, near a pair of ſlips, which is called a ſhip-yard, by Niemann. Mr. Lexow has already built a ſhip according to his own ideas, called the Speculator, and carrying fifty laſts of wheat. When I was at Tonningen, he believed her to be at Mogador.

Two years before, a ſhip-owner, named Henning Duhr, launched a ſmall veſſel of eighty tons burden, called the Jungfer Friderika, of Tonningen.

The ſhip-yard and ſlips are now uſed for repairing large ſhips. But henceforward no more will be built, becauſe the price of labour is too high.

Mr. Lexow, the factotum of Tonningen, has alſo built a conſiderable mill for extracting rape oil.

The battery of Vollerwyk, ſerves as a protection from deſcents, enforces the quarantine regulations, and above all defends the mouth of the Eider. It was erected in 1801, and is the outmoſt battery.

Beſides this there are two other batteries in the neighbourhood of Tonningen, the one erected in 1801, the other in 1803. Their object is to prevent enemies' ſhips from entering.

The royal warehouſe, which is a very large and maſſive building on a point of land near the harbour, affords many important advantages to trade, as all goods, even contraband, are lodged there, as long as may be deſired, for a very ſmall rent.

In general, however, ſince the blockade of the Elbe, the merchants are obliged to make uſe of cellars, ſtables, and other outhouſes, to ſtore their goods.

I have already ſpoken of the quarantine regulations of Sleſwick-Holſtein. This code contains, beſides the uſual ordinances, ſome, which are peculiar to Tonningen, and theſe only require to be noticed here.

The arrangement of the Lazaretto is entirely adapted to the place, and it is placed under the ſuperintendence of the moſt reſpectable inhabitants. A paper in the *Hamburg Adreſs-comtoir-nachrichten* of 1804, No. 79, in which this inſtitution was repreſented in an erroneous point of view, and which contained many wholly unfounded aſſertions, was contradicted in the next number of the ſame journal. Mr. Leſſer, its principal officer, has had the goodneſs to communicate to me the following particulars. The officers who were appointed in 1803, are eight in number:

Chancellor and burgomaſter Leſſer;
Counſellor Noa;
Lieutenant at the barrier and merchant, Lexow;
Pilot-inſpector Brarens; both as perſons converſant in maritime affairs;
Phyſician, Dr. Berſmann;
Controller of the cuſtoms, Hanſon;

To whom were afterwards added,

Chamberlain Nommels;
Sea-lieutenant Von Krieger.

There are two guard-ſhips, or veſſels of obſervation, ſtationed at Vollerwyk, one of which goes every ebb tide as far as the Koller, and to the ſixth buoy, to meet the ſhips that arrive. The other cruiſes in the neighbourhood of Vollerwyk. The maſter of the former interrogates the ſhips deſcribed in pages 7 and 10 of the Quarantine Ordinances, in the words therein ſet forth. To thoſe which are entirely free from ſuſpicion, he gives a ticket with his ſeal.

Every ſhip which is thus permitted to proceed forward to Tonningen, muſt furl a ſail agreed upon with the ſecond guard-ſhip, in order to ſhew that ſhe has been viſited and obtained permiſſion to proceed. But as the outer guard-ſhip, when a great number of ſhips arrive together, may ſuffer ſome of them to paſs without viſiting, the ſecond guard-ſhip off Vollerwyk is inſtructed to bring thoſe to, which do not ſhew the appointed ſignal, and to obſerve whatever may not have been noticed by the former guard-ſhip.

Ships, which arrive before Tonningen with a billet properly ſigned, muſt ſhew it to the guard-ſhip, and are then permitted to paſs by to the harbour, when they are to depoſit the billet in the cuſtom-houſe. Without this formality no ſhip is ſuffered to paſs, or to be entered at the cuſtom-houſe.

Such ſhips as come from ſuſpected countries or places, or whoſe cargo is ſuſpected, muſt lie at anchor, at Koller, and in the neighbourhood of Vollerwyk, under a quarantine flag, where they are ſubjected to the viſitation and further orders of the board of quarantine, according to the regulations of the quarantine laws.

The ſhips that arrive, are daily announced by meſſengers from the quarantine-overſeers, together with other incidents,

which ought not to pass without their examination. The inspection of the quarantine ships is performed by two of the board, and, when requisite, by the physician also.

At all the landing places, whether at Vollerwyk, St. Peter, Ording, or Wesserhever, guards are posted to prevent persons from landing, and a pilot-boat cruises before the harbour in order to watch all vessels that attempt to enter. Upon the river also is a small royal cutter, by which the coasting sloops bound for Hamburgh, are made to bring to, and shew their papers and the passports of all passengers.

This was the practice when I left Tonningen; but it was expected, that, for the further security and protection of the Eider, some additional regulations then in agitation would be made.

Excellent are the quarantine laws of Tonningen, the execution of them is attended with infinite trouble to the acting members of the board. The suspected vessels are examined at a distance of near three miles below the town, and thither the inspectors are obliged to go and return in all weathers.

Add to this, they make a point of dispatching the necessary formalities required by the quarantine laws as speedily as possible, to avoid clogging the wheels of commerce.

When the blockade of the Elbe commenced, and the commerce of Hamburg was thereby transferred to Tonningen, every one imagined, that this state of things would not be of long duration. At that time the place was wholly unprovided with accommodations for the reception, storing, and expediting an enormous quantity of goods. It was destitute of every thing, nor were men willing to embark in very heavy expences for perhaps a momentary advantage. The consignees, to whom these goods were forwarded at Hamburg, loudly complained of the disorder, neglect, and waste sustained by their goods, and the pilfering and deterioration of them during their transportation. Meanwhile the blockade of the Elbe became daily more and more fixed, till at length the shipping-houses in Tonningen made entirely new arrangements; nor did they spare either labour or money to facilitate the transportation of goods, by judicious improvements of the harbour, erecting warehouses, increasing the number of small craft, procuring clever labourers, of which there had been a great scarcity, coopers, &c. &c.

All this has been effected, by the private individuals whom it concerned, out of their own capitals, without the least assistance from any other quarter. On the contrary, the shippers were almost disheartened by the heavy duties they were obliged to pay, and the increase both of rents and of the price of provisions. Meanwhile, the new settlers as shipping-houses, loudly complained of the envy of the older inhabitants, and the innumerable obstacles they raised in the way of strangers.

It is easy, however, to guess how ill the shipping-business would have been conducted, had it been left exclusively to the inexperienced natives of Tonningen.

After what has here been said on the increased price of rents, a few instances may prove not unacceptable. Messrs. Clausen and Co. pay for a small house, two thousand rix dollars per annum; Mr. William Grabau pays fifteen hundred rix dollars for a few bad apartments, and so forth. Secondly, as to the *nahrungs-steuer*, or provision-tax, which every inhabitant that carries on any trade, pays to the treasury of the city, Messrs. Clausen and Co. pay two thousand rix dollars per annum; Mr. Lexow, twelve hundred; Mr. Tetens, six hundred, and so on, for this tax, as shippers, after the rate of three per cent on their gross profits. Yet, notwithstanding this ample income, the city, owing to causes which are foreign to our present purpose, has not become richer than before. I cannot, however, omit to notice, that the expence of quartering the troops necessary for the public security, amounts annually to about ten thousand rix dollars.

The number of shipping-houses at Tonningen, is at present computed to exceed thirty, among whom, I have been informed, the following hold the first rank:

Bohnenberg, from Altona;
Clausen and Co. from Hamburg;
Donner and Co. from Altona;
Ellsman and Co. from Hamburg;
Fritsch and Co. from Lunenburg;
Gottig and Nissen, from Heide;
Wm. Grabau, from Hamburg;
M. E. Haak and Co. of Tonningen;
H. Hanken, of ditto.
Jebens and Co. from Fridrichsstadt;
Joch. Lexow, of Tonningen;
G. K. Luring and Co. from Hamburg;
Wm. Martens, of Tonningen;
Moller and Co. from Hamburg;
D. H. Noa, of Tonningen;
Otte and Co. from Hamburg;
J. H. Schmidt and Co. of Tonningen;

Wm,

Wm. Schmitt, from Mecklenburg;
Schwartz and Co. of Tonningen, for Hamburg;
R. M. Slomann, from Hamburg;
A Suhr and Co. from ditto.
T. H. Tetens, of Tonningen;
Wake and Co. from Hamburg.

Tranſportation of Goods between Tonningen and Hamburg.

Before the eſtabliſhment of coaſting ſloops, there were at leaſt eight routes; that is to ſay, the goods were ſent up the Eider to various ſmall landing places on that river, from which they were forwarded by land to Itzehoe, Heiligenſtaedten, and Wilſter, and from thence by the Elbe to Hamburg. This route was very incommodious, dangerous and expenſive. It might, however, be uſed whenever the land carriage direct was thought too dear, or the coaſting navigation unſafe.

Before the coaſting route was eſtabliſhed, and indeed to this day, the road over-land to Hamburg, is by Itzehoe. In general the goods are ſent from Tonningen in ſmall barges directly acroſs the Eider, and on the other ſide put into carts and waggons; by theſe means four miles of land-carriage are ſaved, and there remain only fourteen; whereas the road on this ſide of the Eider, by Fridrichsſtadt and Rendſburg, is eighteen miles.

The direct land-carriage road is ſtill very much uſed. Articles, for inſtance, of high value in proportion to their bulk, are ſent in this manner, in order to ſave inſurance by ſea. All Engliſh manufactures likewiſe go by land-carriage, and all ſuch goods as require forwarding with great diſpatch.

The ſummer carriage is from four to five marks per quintal; the winter carriage, from five to ſeven marks, and even more. The price varies according to the greater or leſs abundance of goods, or of conveyances, and the good or bad condition of the roads.

At firſt, when the carriers were little known, and merchants obliged blindly to place an implicit confidence in them, the land-carriage of goods was ſubject to the greateſt inconveniences; but now the latter have acquired a knowledge of the former by experience.

The coaſting navigation was ſometimes uſed at the beginning of the blockade of the Elbe, yet with ſome fear whether the Britiſh fleet would permit theſe veſſels to paſs. But, as the blockaders took a few of the ſmaller coaſting veſſels, it fell into diſuſe. Afterwards Mr. Matthieſſen procured them free paſſage, to the great alleviation of the trade between Tonningen and Hamburg. The goods are generally put on board ſmall craft at Tonningen, and paſs over the Shallows along the coaſt of Dithmar, directly for Hamburg. The freight is regulated by the nature of the goods, from eight to ten or twelve florins to two marks per quintal. In winter, when the ice breaks up, this route is dangerous; but in good weather it is ſo much the more eaſy and commodious. The premium of inſurance is, in ſummer, from three quarters to one per cent; but in winter it riſes as high as four per cent.

For the ſecurity of this navigation, Mr. Lexow has of his own accord provided the Shallows with buoys.

The charges of the ſhipping houſes at Tonningen are very numerous, as the following examples may ſerve to ſhew.

1. *An Account of imported Goods forwarded by Land-carriage, from Tonningen to Hamburg.*

Freight, from .... to Tonningen;—Primage;—Extra pilotage;—Getting up from on board;—Bringing on ſhore;—Unloading;—Repairs and cooperage;—Warehouſe rent;—Weighing;—Reloading;—Tranſit duty on m S at per ct.—Stamped paper, duty and certificate;—To the controller for ſealing;—Poſtage of letter;—Commiſſion for ſhipping.

2. *An Account of exported Goods, by Land-carriage, from Hamburg to Tonningen, to be thence forwarded and ſhipped.*

Carriage to Tonningen; — Unloading from the waggon;—Warehouſe rent;—Repairs and cooperage;—Loading on the waggon;—Carrying on board;—Tranſit duty, as above;—Stamped paper and ſo forth, as above.

3. *An Account of imported Goods, ſent over the Shallows, Coaſtwiſe, from Tonningen to Hamburg.*

Freight from ..... to Tonningen;—Primage;—Extra pilotage;—Repairs and cooperage on board;—Bringing from on board and loading;—Weighing;—Tranſit duty as above;—Stamped paper, &c. as above.

The correſpondents of the Hamburg exchange, (exchange merchants, or bankers) are:

Clauſſen and Co.
Wm. Grabau;
A. Suhr and Co.

The buſineſs of a ſhipper, and that of a ſhip-broker are, at Tonningen, ſo nearly allied, that it is difficult to ſay, to which claſs many of the commercial houſes there belong. Meanwhile the following Hamburg

burg ſhip-brokers have eſtabliſhments at this port:

Bohnenburg, with Schirmer, for Sprinckhorn;

Colthof, for Glaſshoff, under Ellerman, junior;

R. M. Sloman, for himſelf;

Brown and Co. for Vincent Janſſen;

Willham and Co. for Th. Goulton Heſſleden and Fontenay;

Brodermann (as I have heard) has a clerk here;

Frank, for Albert Eden Dirks;

Clauſſen and Co. employ Mr. Delaval as their broker;

Wake and Co. chiefly in pit-coal;

Wage, from Altona, has to do with ſmall veſſels belonging to Denmark and Holſtein.

The magiſtrate of the city has a civil and criminal juriſdiction over all the ſhips in the harbour in the firſt inſtance; from which an appeal lies to the ſuperior tribunal at Gottorff.

But the ſhips in the Eider are ſubject to the civil and criminal juriſdiction of Mr. B. Nommels, as ſtaller, or chief magiſtrate of the province of Eiderſtedt.

The ſame gentleman occaſionally, and of his own accord, diſpatches charter-parties, certificates of health, and other certificates, pilots' accounts, muſter-rolls, and other commercial and maritime documents.

In maritime cauſes, recourſe is had to the Wiſbyſch, Pruſſian, Daniſh, Hamburg and other codes; nor indeed are abſolute laws to be obeyed and conformed to, but merely as examples of wiſdom to be conſulted.

The Navy lieutenant, Mr. Von Krieger, is the inſpector of ſhips' muſter-rolls. It is his particular duty to take care, that no Daniſh or other native ſailors engage themſelves in any foreign ſervice.

Mr. Von Halling is commander of the guard-ſhip, and, in a certain degree, ſubordinate to the inſpector.

The governor of the warehouſe, Mr. Buthmann, is likwiſe harbour-maſter, and lieutenant of the barriers. As harbour-maſter, he is under the particular direction of the above-mentioned inſpector, who in caſes of difficulty preſcribes what is to be done.

The poſt from Hamburg arrives at Tonningen, on Wedneſday and Saturday evenings, and returns thither on Thurſdays and Mondays. The latter uſed to go only on Sundays; but as this ſhort interval was very inconvenient to the merchants, it was, on repreſentation from them, fixed for Mondays. It is hoped that the Thurſday poſt will likewiſe be changed to Friday.

An open ſpot near the harbour is called the Borſe, or Exchange, and jocoſely in Engliſh, the Royal Exchange. Here, in the afternoon, between four and ſix o'clock, the merchants, brokers, captains, and others, daily aſſemble.

In almoſt every houſe at Tonningen, lodgings are let; the uſual price for a furniſhed room, after the manner of Tonningen, if for a few days, is a rix-dollar per day, in ſpecie. I have heard one inſtance of five rix-dollars per day being paid. In general the price is five rix-dollars per week; there are no taverns for the genteeler claſſes worth naming; lately, however, a clever innkeeper, one Lillburn, from Hamburg, has eſtabliſhed an hotel at Tonningen, which has met with great approbation. At this houſe is a ſubſcription club, in which ſtrangers, when introduced, may participate.

There is alſo a play-houſe, reſembling a barn, and the players are probably of the ſame caſt.

I ſhall conclude this account with a few remarks on the produce, trade, and manufactures of Tonningen.

Agriculture is gradually advancing from year to year.

Tonningen has for a conſiderable time enjoyed a briſk export-trade in corn and rape-ſeed, but almoſt excluſively for her own account. At the preſent conjuncture, however, many of the purchaſers in foreign parts, are turning their attention to this market, nor can it be doubted, that, even when the blockade of the Elbe ſhall ceaſe, this branch of trade will continue to flouriſh.

Of rape-ſeed, large quantities are exported; the rape-oil is chiefly conſumed at home, only an inconſiderable quantity being exported; the oil-cakes are ſent to Holland, England, and other parts.

Rags form an important article of exportation. Horned cattle are in the ſpring purchaſed lean in Jutland, fatted in the province of Eiderſtedt during the ſummer, and then ſent to Hamburg, to the number of about three thouſand.

A tannery, which was eſtabliſhed here three years ago, has much diminiſhed the exportation of hides, which before that period was conſiderable.

Butter is ſent from Tonningen to Hamburg in large quantities.

The wool of the province of Eiderſtedt is very excellent; it is purchaſed here with eagerneſs by the Hamburg merchants.

The

The breed of cattle however is inconſiderable.

Timber is an article of importance; many cargoes arrive both from the Baltic and from Norway, part of which remains here, and part is ſent in ſmaller veſſels to the neighbouring country.

Swediſh iron, and Engliſh pit-coal are articles of great trade; and Britiſh earthenware, though formerly contraband, has been imported in large quantities ſince the prohibition was removed.

Wine is brought here incomparably more than formerly; ſince the blockade of the Elbe, the inhabitants of Tonningen have learnt the ways of the Hamburgers in this and various other articles.

Linen of all kinds and linen-yarn have, ſince the blockade of the Elbe, been conſiderable articles of exportation with Mr. T. H. Tetens.

If proper meaſures were taken, many other articles might remain here. Of the ſhipping concerns of Tonningen, which have been increaſing theſe five years, and of Mr. Lexow's oil-mill, &c. &c. I have had occaſion to ſpeak.

The fiſhery, ſince the blockade of the Elbe, ſhould by no means be forgotten; the Helgolanders bring ſalt-water-fiſh to Tonningen in great quantities, and the Blankenbergers viſit the Eider to catch river-fiſh, for the ſame purpoſe.

Turkeys are purchaſed at Tonningen, at the preſent ſeaſon, for from eight to thirteen marks; a fowl from twenty-four to thirty groſchen; and other proviſions in the like proportion.

I cannot conclude without mentioning a ſmall publication, in 1801, called An Anſwer to the Queſtion "By what Means the Diſorder of Mendicancy is prevented in the City of Tonningen?" Of this work, which is highly worth reading, the patriotic chancery-counſellor and burgomaſter Leſſer of Tonningen, who is the chief mover of that philanthropic undertaking, has avowed himſelf the author. The king has alſo, under date of the 27th of July, 1804, expreſſed his approbation, ſubject to certain reſtrictions, of Mr. Leſſer's propoſed ſcheme for a Work and Inſtruction-Houſe, for the poor of the city of Tonningen. Mr. Leſſer has, however, been obliged to poſtpone the execution of his excellent plan—*becauſe at preſent there are no poor in Tonningen.* Thoſe, who were formerly beggars, are now proud, inſolent, haughty ſpend-thrifts. But how will they fare, when the blockade of the Elbe ſhall ceaſe? Scarcely will a Leſſer then offer to provide Tonningen with an inſtitution for their relief.

2

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MY cenſurer, "*Clericus*," need not have affixed that ſignature by way of a diſtinctive appellation, ſince the manner in which he has conſidered the topic ſufficiently indicates one who has a *profeſſional* intereſt in it. When ſtripped of its miſrepreſentations, and garbled and interpolated quotations, his letter has ſo little left for a reply, that my remarks upon it will be in no danger of treſpaſſing upon your indulgence.

The intrinſic excellence of our eccleſiaſtical conſtitution was no part whatever of my conſideration; and if Clericus chooſes to aſſume its ſuperiority, in doctrine and diſcipline, to all other Chriſtian churches, and the divine authority of its whole hierarchy, from Biſhops down to Minor Canons, I certainly ſhall not enter the liſts againſt him. The ſole point of my diſcuſſion was a ſuppoſition ſtarted by certain periodical critics, that the ſpread of Methodiſm would finally endanger the exiſtence of the Church of England, by detaching from it the maſs of its preſent ſupporters. Admitting by hypotheſis the fact of ſuch a future defection, I attempted to ſhew that there would remain a ſufficiency of ſupport, from worldly and political cauſes, to prevent its fall; and not one of the arguments I have adduced on this head is controverted by my opponent. To any one acquainted with the rules of reaſoning I may confidently appeal, againſt his charge of vilifying the Engliſh church by a ſuppoſition which I have merely adopted from another; nor has he any right to repreſent me as regarding the church in the light of a mere political machine, when I argue, that, were it even to become ſuch in common eſtimation, it would ſtill be able to maintain itſelf by means of its connexion with the ſtate. In truth, there are few ſubjects more curious and important than the nature and operation of religious eſtabliſhments, which may be conſidered perfectly apart from the influence of religion itſelf, or the authority on which they claim to be founded. But inveſtigations of this kind demand a portion of the philoſophical ſpirit which is not likely to fall to the ſhare of an intereſted zealot. Were the topic thought fit for further diſcuſſion in your Miſcellany, I ſhould not decline a re-conſideration of the arguments I have produced; but I ſhould think it a waſte of time to pay any more attention to angry declamation and illogical reaſoning.

With reſpect to the imperious call which "*Clericus*" has made upon me to produce

proofs

proofs "that any propoſals have been made in the Church, or any plan deviſed by her, for perſecuting the Methodiſts, or any other Diſſenters," I might content myſelf with ſaying, that no aſſertion of the kind is to be found in my letter, which only hints that "ſome zealots ſeem deſirous of urging the Church to ſuch a meaſure." But I do not ſcruple to affirm, that one who does not diſcern a marked tendency to intolerance in the writings and actions of ſeveral of the preſent clergy (and ſome of no mean rank) muſt be poſſeſſed either of little information or of ſtrong prejudices. Your's, &c. POLITES.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THERE are few ſpeculations more amuſing, and at the ſame time, in ſome degree, mortifying, than the different notions of the celebrity of individuals entertained in different ages and countries. Biographical records are full of examples of local and temporary fame, which are loſt in utter obſcurity as ſoon the place or period is changed; and an *illuſtriſſimus* on one ſide of a mountain or river is often reduced to *nobody* on the other ſide. A paragraph in the "Diary of Linnæus," publiſhed by Dr. Maton, lately ſtruck me as affording a remarkable inſtance of this partial eſtimate. It is a quotation from a certain SUHM, in *Hiſt. Lit. Actis Nidroſienſibus inſerta.* "Of thoſe who have gained the praiſe of the learned world, ſix only are mentioned as *immortal*, the higheſt appellation that can be beſtowed on philoſophers: *Galileo*, *Newton*, *Leibnitz*, *Boerhaave*, *Linnè*, and *Gram*." With the firſt five names no man of reading can be unacquainted; but who is *Gram?* This queſtion I have aſked to a number of perſons, without being able to gain the leaſt information of the *ſixth immortal*. I take it for granted that he is a German, but in what department he has acquired this extraordinary celebrity I cannot gueſs. If any of your readers ſhould happen to be better informed, it would gratify me if they would communicate their knowledge through the medium of your Magazine; which might alſo be the means of reſcuing the ſaid *Gram* from that death which, notwithſtanding his immortality, ſeems in danger of overwhelming him, at leaſt in this country.

If, at the ſame time, ſome intelligence were given concerning *Mr. Suhm* and the *Acta Nidroſienſia*, it would make an acceſſion to *my* knowledge. Your's, &c.

IGNORAMUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me, through the medium of your valuable miſcellany, to expreſs a doubt, which ſome of your learned correſpondents may perhaps explain.

Virg. Georg. II. l. 499.—Inſtead of the common reading,

Aut doluit miſerans inopem, aut invidit habenti,

I propoſe the following:

Aut doluit miſerans *ſe* inopem, aut invidit habenti.

The ſubject of this reflection is a man reſiding in the country, among whoſe merits ſurely cannot be reckoned, never feeling for the poverty or miſery of a fellow-creature. The interpolation of theſe two letters greatly improves the ſentiment; as, by accepting them, the "*ruris incola*" is endowed with fortitude and equanimity in adverſity, in addition to the virtue included in the latter part of the ſentence, viz. "never envying a man richer or happier than himſelf."

If you could ſpare, in your next publication, a ſpace ſufficient for the inſertion of this *bagatelle*, you would oblige, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

CONATUS.

Tower-Hill,
Auguſt 16, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your laſt Magazine, under the head "Gleanings in Natural Hiſtory," article *Cock-roach*, the queſtion is put, "Whence can this apparently ridiculous name be derived?"

It is well known that the ſame, or a ſimilar inſect is as abundant, and as troubleſome in Aſia, as in America. It is alſo well known, that a dialect of Portugueſe is the prevailing language in moſt of the maritime places of the Peninſula of India. The name of the inſect in that dialect is *carocha*, from which our firſt adventurers to the Eaſt, particularly ſailors, might, without much difficulty, have made cockroach. The name is applied vulgarly in Portugal to the common black beetle; but this, I believe, is more properly called *eſcaravelho*, probably from *eſcarbot*, French, and all, perhaps, originally from the Latin *ſcarabæus*.

Strand,
Auguſt, 1805.

T.

For

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

"Full many a gem of pureſt ray ſerene
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to bluſh unſeen,
And waſte its ſweetneſs on the deſert air."
Gray.

AMONG the various phenomena of the human mind, there are not any that more excite our intereſt than the development of uncommon powers of intellect by its own native energy; and if it happen that the moral has kept pace with the mental progreſs, our eſteem is engaged at the ſame time that our admiration is excited. An extraordinary inſtance of this kind having lately fallen under my obſervation, I beg leave, through the channel of your widely-circulated Magazine, to communicate a few of the particulars to your readers, being perſuaded that there are many whom the relation will intereſt—ſome, whoſe ideas of the vaſt ſuperiority of rank and ſtation it may help to correct—and a few, perhaps, to whom it may open new ſources of conſolation in the day of ſorrow and diſtreſs.

A few months ago a copy of verſes was put into my hands by a young woman, a friend of the writer's, who ſaid ſhe had called upon poor Charlotte Richardſon, and, finding her weeping, and writing about the death of her huſband, had taken the verſes away, for ſhe thought that ſtudying and writing made her worſe; adding, "But I have brought them to ſhew you, they are ſuch pretty lines." Upon reading them, I was entirely of this young woman's opinion, that they were indeed "pretty lines," that they evinced great ſenſibility of heart, a mind ſoftened and refined by the benign influence of genuine piety, and enlarged and elevated by the hopes and promiſes of the goſpel. I was the more aſtoniſhed, as I had long known Charlotte Richardſon, and was perfectly aſcertained, that neither the education ſhe had received, nor the ſtation in which ſhe had ſince been placed, could poſſibly have ſupplied her with any of the ordinary means of mental cultivation. I inquired if ſhe had written any thing more, and a ſmall manuſcript book of poems was put into my hands, ſeveral of which had ſo much merit, not indeed as faultleſs pieces of poetry, but as the ſimple effuſions of a very feeling and pious mind, that I determined to make a ſelection from them to publiſh by ſubſcription for the author's benefit. At firſt it was merely my intention to obtain ſubſcriptions from a few friends; but it being ſuggeſted, that by means of your highly uſeful Magazine a wider range might perhaps be taken, I ſhall firſt trouble you with the author's hiſtory, and afterwards ſubjoin a ſpecimen of her poetry.

Charlotte Richardſon was born in the city of York in March 1775, and was early diſtinguiſhed for her quickneſs and docility by the conductors of a Sunday-ſchool, and three years afterwards, a vacancy happening in what is denominated the Grey-coat ſchool (from the uniform worn by the children), ſhe was admitted into it. In this ſchool the girls being intended for working-ſervants, are kept very cloſe to the worſted-wheel, the line-wheel, and to every branch of domeſtic occupation, and are merely taught to read the Bible, and to write, ſo as to keep an ordinary account. She left the ſchool in July 1790, was placed in ſervice, and ſoon afterwards loſt her mother, the only parent ſhe had ever known.

In her three firſt ſervices ſhe was not well treated, and encountered many difficulties; but at length the writer of this article was inſtrumental in recommending her to a cook-maid's place, where ſhe received the yearly wages of four pounds in the ſmall family of a widow-lady, and where her good qualities were more duly appreciated. She continued in this place ſome years, during which time ſhe loſt her only brother. This unfortunate youth had become a cripple in conſequence of a blow received in childhood: he was bound apprentice to a ſhoemaker, was very cruelly treated by his maſter, and at length found an aſylum in the poor-houſe, where he died. Here, in the poor-houſe, he was viſited, as often as ſhe could obtain leave of her miſtreſs, by his affectionate ſiſter and only friend, who unceaſingly endeavoured to pour the balm of conſolation on his afflicted ſpirit, and to cheer him and ſupport herſelf by the aſſured hope of a happy immortality. She procured for him whilſt he lived every little comfort ſhe could poſſibly afford, and, when he died, borrowed two guineas of her miſtreſs (which were afterwards faithfully repaid), in order that he might be buried decently. During this period ſeveral of the little pieces were written which form a part of the intended ſelection. Her library conſiſted of a Bible, a Common-prayer-book, the Whole Duty of Man, the Pilgrim's Progreſs, and one or two other books of a like deſcription; but having money ſometimes given her to go to the theatre, ſhe ſaved it from time to

time, and bought herſelf Gray's Poems, Goldſmiths Poems, and the Death of Abel.

In October 1802 ſhe married a young man of the name of Richardſon, to whom ſhe had been long attached. He was a ſhoemaker, and having ſome little property of his own, which enabled him to open a ſhop, and it being on both ſides an union of affection, a gleam of proſperity ſhone for a while upon their humble dwelling: but at length the huſband was attacked by a conſumption, and after lingering many months, ſhe was left a widow early in the year 1804, with an infant at the breaſt of two months old.—Their little property had been conſumed in his long illneſs, and ſhe found herſelf once more without a relative in the world, ſave the helpleſs babe who in vain was caſt upon its afflicted mother (herſelf worn down by fatigue and ſorrow) for its future ſupport. For ſome time the infant appeared healthy, and was in every reſpect a moſt lovely babe, lively and intelligent beyond his age; but during the laſt ſix months he has been in a moſt deplorable ſtate of ſuffering, owing to a complaint in his head; and at this time he is nearly quite blind. She has begun a little ſchool; and if the propoſed ſubſcription ſhould prove ſucceſsful, ſo as to defray the expence of printing, and to leave ſuch a reſidue as ſhall enable her to procure aſſiſtance in nurſing the ſick child, there is little doubt of her being able to procure a decent maintenance.*

I am, Sir, your conſtant reader,

CATHARINE CAPPE.

York, Auguſt 12, 1805.

SPECIMENS *of the* POEMS *of* CHARLOTTE RICHARDSON.

THE INQUIRY.

WRITTEN IN 1800; ADDRESSED TO A FRIEND OF THE AUTHOR'S.

WHEN late you aſk'd, "Where do your parents dwell?"
Unconſcious of the pain your queſtion gave—
For ſtill this heart with agony will ſwell
When Memory whiſpers, they are in the grave!—

"I have no parents," ſadly I reply'd
(Whilſt down my cheek th' unbidden tear would flow),
"Nor am I by the ties of blood ally'd
"To one kind being in this world below!"

A tender father's care I never knew:
One only parent bleſt my early years:
Beneath a mother's foſtering care I grew
From infancy to youth, devoid of fears!

Unknown to me was every cauſe of grief,
No anxious thoughts my happy mind diſtreſt,
Health and content ſtill bloom'd upon my cheek,
And cheerfulneſs dwelt ever in my breaſt.

To youthful minds each object gives delight;
The world preſents unnumber'd charms to view;
And fancy'd pleaſures eagerly invite,—
Yet oft in vain the phantom we purſue!

Scarce had I enter'd on the world's wide ſtage,
Elate with youth's gay hopes of promis'd bliſs,
When ſoon a different ſcene my thoughts engage,
And into ſorrow turn'd my happineſs.

For ah! diſeaſe had fix'd its fatal dart
Within that breaſt far dearer than my own;
And vain, alas! were all th' attempts of art
To ſave the deſtin'd victim from the tomb!

Though many a year has run its circling round
Since my lov'd parent was to duſt conſign'd,
Yet in my heart her image ſtill is found,—
Still lives the Mother in her Daughter's mind!

One tender tie remain'd,—a brother dear!—
But he, alas! Misfortune's victim prov'd;
And oft have I conceal'd the falling tear,
Leſt it ſhould wound the boſom which I lov'd!

Chill penury and ſickneſs were his lot,
Yet was he to his Maker's will reſign'd,
And all his wants and ſuff'rings were forgot
Whene'er he thought upon his Saviour kind.

He view'd th' approach of death with joyful eyes,
And often ſtrove my heavy heart to cheer:
"Soon," ſaid th' expiring Saint, "I reach the ſkies,
"And, O my Siſter! let me meet thee there"

—Forgive theſe tears!—My Mary, you have known
Thoſe agonizing pangs that pierce the heart;
You, too, have wept o'er a lov'd Parent's tomb,
And felt what 'tis from thoſe we love to part!

Now

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* We underſtand that this intereſting ſelection will make its appearance as ſoon as a ſufficient number of ſubſcriptions are received at a crown each to defray the expence of printing, and that they will be received by Mr. Johnſon, St. Paul's Church-yard, and Mr. Hatchard, Piccadilly.

Now on the world's bleak waſte I ſtand alone,—
An unprotected orphan I am left;
To me the names of kindred are unknown,—
Of each endearing comfort I'm bereft.

Yet though a tender ſorrow fills my breaſt,
I ſorrow not as thoſe who have no hope;
For to that God who gives the weary reſt,
With humble confidence I dare look up.

I know my Heav'nly Father, good and kind,
Will not without a cauſe his children grieve;
His promiſes ſupport and cheer my mind,
And countleſs mercies I from him receive.

TO MY INFANT ASLEEP.

1804

SLEEP on, ſweet Babe! for thou canſt ſleep;
No ſorrows rend thy peaceful breaſt:
Thy penſive Mother wakes to weep,
Depriv'd by grief of balmy reſt!

May Angels watch around thy bed,
Thee ſafe from ev'ry ill defend;
May Heav'n unnumber'd bleſſings ſhed,
And be thy never-failing friend!

Sleep on, ſleep on, my Baby dear!
Thy little heart, from ſorrow free,
Knows not the anxious pangs that tear
Thy Mother's breaſt, ſweet Babe! for thee.

Soft be thy ſlumbers, Sorrow's child!
Serene and tranquil be thy reſt;
Oft have thy ſmiles my pains beguil'd,
And ſooth'd my agitated breaſt!

Thine infant tongue has never known
A Father's name, nor can thine eyes
Recal to mind the graceful form
That low in Death's embraces lies!

But I in thee delight to trace
That form ſo tenderly belov'd!
To picture in thy ſmiling face
His image, far from earth remov'd!

His pious cares thou canſt not ſhare,
Nor can he guide thy tender youth,
Or guard thee from each hurtful ſnare,
Or lead thee in the paths of truth!

The ſad yet pleaſing taſk be mine,
To virtue's ways thy mind to form,
To point thee to thoſe truths divine,
Which in the Goſpel are made known!

With Reaſon's dawn thou ſhalt be taught
Thy Father's God betimes to know;
The wonders he for us hath wrought
Shall be thy Mother's taſk to ſhew.

Each riſing and each ſetting Sun
Thy little hands in pray'r ſhall raiſe,
And early ſhall thine infant tongue
Be taught to liſp thy Maker's praiſe!

For the Monthly Magazine.

EPIGRAMS, FRAGMENTS, *and* FUGITIVE PIECES, *from the* GREEK.—

(*Continued from page* 126 *of our laſt Number.*)

A FEW fragments of the writings of Steſichorus* are preſerved to us by the old Greek collectors, but none of ſufficient conſequence to enable us to judge how far he deſerved the praiſe of affinity to Homer which is beſtowed on him by the author of the poem laſt quoted. Of Alcæus I ſhall probably find occaſion to ſpeak hereafter. Anacreon and Pindar are too well known to the Engliſh reader to need in this place any account of themſelves or any illuſtrations from their works.

But the firſt, after Alcman, whoſe devotion to love particularly claims our notice in this place, is Sappho, the poeteſs of Mytilene.† Her character has been the ſubject of ſo much controverſy, that it may ſeem impoſſible to allege any new argument to reſcue it from the abhorrence with which her ſuppoſed irregularities have loaded her name. Yet we may be better inclined to liſten to what has been ſaid in her vindication, when it is conſidered that ſome of the fables recorded of her are full of the moſt palpable abſurdities and anachroniſms. At leaſt, when we are told by grave authors that Anacreon, Archilochus, and Hipponax, were among her gallants, we may be diſpoſed to heſitate in admitting every other ſtory that has been circulated to her prejudice. The exiſtence of another Sappho, a native of Ereſſus, of infamous character, may explain away ſome of theſe inconſiſtencies; and we may, I ſhould imagine, without being called diſcourteous, transfer to a proſtitute who has been dead for 2500 years the calumnies which have been injuriouſly levelled againſt the fame of an exalted ſpirit that will live for ever.

With regard to her love for Phaon, it is not ſurpriſing that a woman of ſo ardent an imagination as our poeteſs ſhould be hurried away by the violence of paſſion to a conduct generally reputed irregular and diſgraceful; and as ſhe ſoared above her ſex in the wonderful endow-

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* Steſichorus was born at Himera, in Sicily, and flouriſhed about 556 years B. C.—He is celebrated as the inventor of the Epithalamium. He died at the advanced age of 85 at Catana.

† Flor Olymp. 42.

ments of her mind, ſo perhaps it is hardly fair to judge her by the common ſtandard of female propriety.* On theſe grounds we may admit the probability and palliate the extravagance of this unfortunate attachment; but I think it impoſſible to allow, without unqueſtionable proofs, the utter depravity of a ſoul ſo noble.

The remonſtrances which Sappho made to her brother Charaxus on a diſgraceful and ruinous connection he had formed with an Egyptian courtezan, are ſtrongly demonſtrative of the ſtrength of her affection for him, and of the purity of her own heart and underſtanding. It is cuſtomary with thoſe who take an unnatural delight in blackening the human character, to dwell on acts of hypocriſy and duplicity, and to repreſent it as a common thing in men to conceal in themſelves, by ſeverely reprehending in others, the very vices to which they are conſcious of being moſt addicted. But whatever we may read or hear of ſuch men, they are (to the honour of our nature) very ſeldom to be met with in real life, eſpecially among thoſe whoſe minds have been enlarged by liberal purſuits, or whoſe hearts are expanded by the powers of their fancy and the warmth of their imagination. Sappho is all fire and enthuſiaſm: her whole ſoul is breathed out in every ſtrain ſhe ſings. She calls on Venus herſelf to adminiſter wine to her aſſociates, and thus addreſſes the heavenly cup bearer:

Ἔλθε, Κυπρι, χρυσεαισιν, &c.

Come, ſmiling Venus! hand around
The golden cup with nectar crown'd;
Preſent thy goblet from above
To all who have the ſoul to love;—
Come—and the draught thy hands ſupply
Inſpire with thy divinity.

Is it poſſible that ſuch a woman was a hypocrite, or that, while ſhe was reproving the vice and folly of a beloved brother, ſhe was conſcious to herſelf of being the moſt diſſolute and abandoned of her ſex? I am not aware of any author earlier than the Auguſtan age who alludes to thoſe infamous ſtories which the writings of Ovid have circulated to her prejudice. Muſt the character of this divine poeteſs be loaded with every ſpecies of obloquy and reproach on ſo ſlight a foundation as the weak fancy of a profligate Roman?

On the ſame authority (and on that, I believe, alone) has the perſon of Sappho been injuriouſly ſtigmatized. Let us ſee what a Grecian poet ſays of her picture, which may at leaſt be ſufficient to counterbalance the other:

Αὐτὴ σοι πλαστειρα φυσις. DEMOCHARIS.

Whoe'er he was whoſe art this picture plann'd,
'Twas plaſtic Nature led his ſkilful hand.
The glittering moiſture of the eye is ſeen—
As if the power of Fancy dwelt within;
The warm carnation of the features glows
With Nature's roſes—ſhines with Nature's ſnows,
While the bright ſmiles and lips' nectareous dews
Tremble with Love and gliſten with the Muſe.

Of the ſublime ode preſerved by Longinus, Ambroſe Philips's beautiful tranſlation will never be equalled by any future attempts. Yet it has been very juſtly obſerved, that that exquiſite little poem fails in giving an adequate idea of the fire of the original. There is as much difference between them as between the ſoul of Sappho and that of a tender European lover. I will therefore venture to preſent a tranſlation which appears to me more literal, retaining the four firſt lines of Philips, which it ſeems impoſſible to render more exactly.*

Φαινεται μοι κηνος ισος θεοισιν.

"Bleſt as th' immortal Gods is he,
The youth who fondly ſits by thee,
And hears and ſees thee all the while
Softly ſpeak and ſweetly ſmile."
'Tis this has ſet my heart on fire,
And thrill'd my boſom with deſire;
For when I ſee thy form ariſe,
All voice and ſound that inſtant dies;
My trembling tongue has loſt its pow'r;
Slow ſubtle fires my ſkin devour;
My ſight is fled; around me ſwim
Low dizzy murmurs; every limb
Cold creeping dews o'erſpread; I feel
A ſhivering tremor o'er me ſteal;
Paler than graſs I grow; my breath
Pants in ſhort gaſps; I ſeem like death.

I will conclude theſe obſervations on the Mytilenian poeteſs with the following epigram:

Ἐλθετε προς τεμενος.

Come, Lesbian Maids, to Juno's royal dome,
With ſteps that hardly preſs the pavement, come;

* It is thus, in a little fragment, ſhe deſcribes her own mind, and the influence that paſſion had acquired over it:—

"My ſoul was formed for love's delight;
Yet, ſuch is my unhappy fate,
The flame which burns ſo glorious bright
Is ſpent upon a proud ingrate.

* I do not mean that even theſe are faithful repreſentations of the Greek: but the particular force of the expreſſions ὄττι; ἐπαντίοσσι and the γελάϊς ἱμερόεν abſolutely baffle all attempts at imitation.

Let

Let your own Sappho lead the lovely choir,
And to the altar bear her golden lyre.
Then firſt in graceful order ſlow advance,
And weave the mazes of the holy dance,
While, plac'd on high, the heav'n-wrapt Maid ſhall pour
Such ſtrains that men ſhall wonder and adore.

Such were the bards to whom the foundation of amorous poetry among the Greeks may be aſcribed. It would lead us into digreſſions much too far removed from the deſign of the preſent treatiſe to continue our obſervations through the other poets of antiquity who dedicated their talents to the ſame faſcinating purſuit; but it may not amiſs to introduce, after the ſpecimen I have given of lyrical poems, one of a different ſpecies of compoſition, by way of variety. It is among the Paſtorals of Bion.

Ἑσπερε, τας ἐρατας χρυσεον φαος Ἀφρογενειας.

Mild Star of Eve, whoſe tranquil beams
Are grateful to the Queen of Love;—
Sweet Planet, whoſe effulgence gleams
More bright than all the Pow'rs above,
And only to the Moon's clear light
Yields the firſt honours of the night;

All hail, thou ſoft, thou holy Star,
Fair glory of the midnight ſky!
And when my ſteps are wandering far,
Leading the ſhepherd minſtrelſy,
Then if the Moon deny her ray,
Oh light me, Heſper, on my way!

No ſavage robber of the dark,
No foul aſſaſſin, claims thy aid
To point his dagger to its mark,
Or guide him in his plund'ring trade.—
My gentler errand is to prove
The tranſports of requited love.

I will now add to theſe obſervations a ſhort account of the other female bards who diſtinguiſhed the earlier ages of Greece.

Erinne, the fair contemporary of Sappho, has been uſually-called a Leſbian; but there are ſome who make the iſland of Teos, and others that of Telos, the place of her birth. Though her life was ſhort, it was ſufficiently extended to procure her an immortal fame. "The roſe (ſays Achilles Tatius, in the Loves of Clitophon and Leucippe) is therefore called the moſt beautiful of flowers, becauſe it is moſt ſhort-lived." He ſays alſo, "There are two kinds of beauty, the one pure and celeſtial, the other groſs and earthly." The latter adheres to the body in which it reſides, is fixed in the form of a face or of a boſom, in the regular arch of an eye-brow, the juſt ſymmetry of a noſe, or the unfading coral of a lip. Its very eſſence conſiſts in the features in which it dwells. There is no attempt at eſcaping, no ſtruggling to aſpire. Hence the body which it inhabits, undiſturbed, and almoſt unanimated, generally laſts on earth during the longeſt term that is allotted to man, and when at laſt it dies, the beauty which once dwelt there periſhes alſo, and is buried with it in the earth — This is groſs earthly beauty. The other owes its origin to Heaven, always aſpires to the place of its birth, and is only ſhewn to us in the world before it is called back again to its home. It can hardly bear to be united to a mortal form. It ſeems always anxious to break its priſon and mount into the ſkies. Hence the fire that enlightens the eyes, that ſeems trying to eſcape, and that darts its luſtre upwards into Heaven. Hence the "eloquent blood" that mounts into the face, that animates the countenance with colours perpetually varying and always lovely.—Hence the quick irregular pantings of the breaſt; and hence the gliſtening moiſture of the lips and eyes, which look as if the ſoul were always on the wing to eſcape, and fluttering between the ſpeech and the ſight.

It is certain that ſome degree of melancholy always accompanies our admiration of premature genius or of extraordinary ſenſibility in early youth. The thread of life ſeems too finely drawn to laſt; and we generally anticipate the ſpeedy loſs of ſo much lovelineſs and ſweetneſs. Such was the fate of the beautiful Erinne. A poeteſs from her cradle, in the ſhort ſpace of eighteen years ſhe eſtabliſhed a reputation which her admirers have not heſitated to place on a level with that of the great father of epic poetry. Yet during all this time ſhe was apparently occupied only in thoſe domeſtic concerns which in that age were the univerſal employments of the high-born as well as of the cottage maiden. She courted neither fame nor honour; but the Muſes themſelves deſcended to her; they inſpired her ſoul with raptures unknown to her laborious companions.

Scarce nineteen ſummer-ſuns had ſhed
Youth's roſes o'er the Virgin's head,
While by a guardian-mother's ſide
Her cuſtomary taſks ſhe plied;
Bade her rich ſilks the loom prepare,
Or watch'd the diſtaff's humble care:
Her modeſt worth the Muſes knew,
Brought her rich talents forth to view;
With their own fires they fill'd her ſoul,
Bade her young eye in tranſport roll,
And (ah! too ſoon from human eyes!)
Bore her, their handmaid, to the ſkies.

She

She died at the age of nineteen unmarried, and left behind her not more than three hundred verſes, on which the higheſt praiſes are beſtowed by her admirers.—An Ode to Fortitude which bears her name, or, more properly, a fragment of that ode, is preſerved; and we have two or three other poems of hers which recommend themſelves by an elegant and affecting ſimplicity, but yet more by the remarkable reſemblance which they bear to the circumſtances of her own death. The following is on one of her companions of the name of Baucis, which I have changed in my tranſlation, as not being ſuitable to an Engliſh ear.

Νυμφας Βαυκιδος ειμι.

I mark the ſpot where Juliet's aſhes lie.
Whoe'er thou art who paſſeſt ſilent by
This ſimple column, grac'd by many a tear,
Call the fierce Monarch of the ſhades ſevere.
Theſe myſtic ornaments too plainly ſhow
Th' unhappy fate of her who lies below.
With the ſame torch that Hymen gladly led
Th' expecting virgin to the nuptial bed,
Her widow'd huſband lit the funeral pyre,
And ſaw the dreary flames of death aſpire.
Thou too, oh Hymen, bad'ſt the jocund day
That hail'd thy feſtive ſeaſon, die away,
Chang'd for the ſigh of woe and groan of deep diſmay.

She ſeems to have lingered round the ſpot endeared by the tomb of her beloved aſſociate, and has deſcribed to us the very emblems that ornamented the ſepulchre.

Στηλαι ϗ ειρηνες ἐμαι, ϗ πενθιμε χρυσος.

Say, thou cold Marble, and thou weeping Urn,
And ſculptor'd Syrens that appear to mourn,
And guard within my poor and ſenſeleſs duſt,
Conſign'd by fond affection to your truſt,
Say to the ſtranger as he muſes nigh,
That Juliet's aſhes here lamented lie,
Of noble lineage—that Erinne's love
Thus mourns the partner of her joys above.

The Anthologia contains many epitaphs on this amiable poeteſs; that of Antipater Sidonius is worthy of our attention.

Παυσειπης, &c.

Few were thy notes, Erinne, ſhort thy lay,
But thy ſhort lay the Muſe herſelf has giv'n;
Thus never ſhall thy memory decay,
Nor night obſcure that fame which lives in Heav'n;

While we, th' unnumber'd bards of after-time,
Sink in the ſolitary grave unſeen,
Unhonour'd reach Avernus' fabled clime,
And leave no record that we once have been.

Sweet are the graceful ſwan's melodious lays,
Tho' but a moment heard, and then they die;
But the long chattering of diſcordant jays
The winds of April ſcatter through the ſky.

Beſides Sappho and Erinne, ſeven other names of female poets are mentioned in an epigram by Antipater of Theſſalonica, who compliments the fair aſſembly with the title of the earthly Muſes. Of theſe, Anyte receives the honourable title of the female Homer. We cannot judge of the propriety of this appellation by the little poems which are tranſmitted to us in the Anthologia; but I will preſent two or three ſpecimens of theſe, in order to give the Engliſh reader as much knowledge of her merit as it is poſſible at this time to obtain.

ON A STATUE OF VENUS ON THE SEA-COAST.

Κυπριδος ὑτος ὁ χαρος,

Cythera, from this craggy ſteep,
Looks downward on the glaſſy deep,
And hither calls the breathing gale,
Propitious to the venturous ſail;
While Ocean flows beneath ſerene,
Aw'd by the ſmile of Beauty's Queen.

Πολλακι τωδ' ὁλοφυδνα.

In this ſad tomb where Phillida is laid,
Her Mother oft invokes the gentle ſhade,
And calls, in hopeleſs grief, on her who died
In the full bloom of youth and beauty's pride,
Who left, a virgin, the bright realms of day,
On gloomy Acheron's pale coaſts to ſtray.

It will ſtrike every reader as a remarkable circumſtance, that the ſubject of the foregoing epigram, melancholy and poetical as it is in itſelf, ſhould have proved the theme of ſo many epigrams, eſpecially of the female poets of Greece. Out of the very few pieces preſerved of Sappho and Erinne, no leſs than four are elegies on the premature fate of ſome fair companion of their youth. There are two or three more by Anyte to the ſame purpoſe. The following has ſome little variety.

Παρθενον Αντιβιην κατοδυρομαι.

Unbleſt Antibia calls this mourn'ful ſtrain,
The loveliеſt Virgin of Diana's Train.
Gay gallant youths ador'd her as their God,
And lordly ſuitors waited on her nod;
But, to reſiſt the power of Fate, how vain
Is Beauty! Flow afreſh my mournful ſtrain!

The Anthologia alſo contains a few ſpecimens from the compoſitions of Myro, Noſſis, and Praxilla. The fragment of a Scolium by the latter is in commendation of Admetus for honouring the virtuous.

This

This was probably that king of the Moloſſians who received the exiled Themiſtocles as his gueſt. The epithet of θηλυγλωσσος annexed to the name of Noſſis may lead us to imagine her poetry to have been of the ſoft and pathetic caſt, while a few fragments that remain give us the idea that ſhe was a tender mother and an affectionate daughter. Corinna was celebrated for her beauty, and her rivalry to Pindar, over whom ſhe once obtained the crown of victory at a poetical conteſt. Both the competitors were pupils of another poeteſs, a native of Anthedon, of the name of Myrtis. Teleſilla, the Argive, renowned for her courage and patriotiſm, as well as her talents, completes the catalogue.

But I have been led to too great a length, poſſibly, in this introductory matter. The principal object of my preſent deſign is to illuſtrate thoſe poems in the Anthologia which turn on the ſubject of love, by the ideas of the Greeks concerning it, and to compare that ſpecies of amorous poetry with thoſe popular productions of later days and other nations which bear the neareſt analogy to it. And to that I ſhall now turn my attention.

NARVA.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

HISTORY *of* ASTRONOMY *for* 1804—
By JEROME DE LA LANDE.

[*Continued from p.* 133, *of our laſt Number.*]

THE "Ephemerides of Milan," for 1805, contain the oppoſitions of Jupiter and Herſchel by M. Cæſaris; the inferior conjunction of Venus by M. Carlini; analytical formulæ by M. Oriani, to calculate the equation of the centre and its variation. He has endeavoured to render this operation more convenient than by the ſcientific formulæ of M. de Lagrange. He has employed the twelfth power of eccentricity, the ſinus of twelve times the mean anomaly; the term of eleven times gives, for Mercury, only one fiftieth of a ſecond.

The "Ephemerides" calculated at Coimbra for the navy, contain the diſtance of the Moon from the planets, tables for reducing the diſtances, and new tables of all Mars. The author, Joſe Monteiro da Rocha, was born July 25, 1734, at Canavezes, in the province of Minho. He went to Braſil, where he learned mathematics. On his return, in 1766, he obſerved the diſtances of the Moon; and in 1772 he was commiſſioned by the Government to draw up ſtatutes for the Univerſity of Coimbra, in which ſome years afterwards he was appointed profeſſor of aſtronomy. He at length procured the erection of the obſervatory of which he has the ſuperintendance, though he is at the ſame time preceptor at court to the Prince of Beira and the infants his brothers.

The Preſident of the Academy of Liſbon ſent to the Inſtitute, on the 16th of March 1803, a collection of the works hitherto publiſhed by him.

In the Second Part of the Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London for 1802, M. Herſchel gives a Catalogue of 500 new nebulous ſtars and groups of ſtars, of which M. Pictet has given an extract in the *Bibliotheque Britannique* for January 1804. The author treats of the nature of theſe inexplicable groups; he imagines that two ſtars, connected by virtue of their gravitation, may deſcribe round one common centre a circle or an elliplis, though there may be no body placed in that centre.

The movements of ſtars being perceptible in many, the time is arrived when aſtronomers ought no longer to be contented with preceding calculations. Accordingly I have calculated for the *Connoiſſance des Tems* the motions of about five hundred ſtars taken from the Catalogues of Lacaille, Mayer, and Bradley, which are forty or fifty years old. Thoſe that are not in thoſe catalogues cannot be properly calculated in leſs than ſeveral years.

M. Vidal at Mirepoix obſerved, from the 5th to the 8th of September, all the planets every day, and compared them with the twenty principal ſtars, obſerved all in full ſunſhine. This is an extraordinary total, of which he only has afforded an example with a courage and preciſion which are equally rare: he is worthy of enjoying ſuch a beautiful ſky, ſince he knows how to make ſuch an excellent uſe of it.

We have received ſome uſeful tables.—M. Flaugergues has calculated the equation of Mercury at intervals of ten minutes. M. Clerc has calculated a table of all the dimenſions of the terreſtria ſpheroïd, and the longitude of the principal ſtars of the fundamental catalogue:—M. Mougin a table of the changes of longitude correſponding to the changes of right-aſcenſion and declination:—M. Guerin tables of interpolation:—M. Chompré tables of altitudes.

M. de Narcy has made priſms of rock-cryſtal to be applied to teleſcopes, and to meaſure with accuracy the diameters of the

the planets. It were to be wished that all observers were possessed of them.

M. Ciccolini has contrived to apply to circles of reflections one-fourth of a divided circle, with a cross-staff which serves for a perpendicular, and gives very nearly the altitude of a star. This prevents the necessity of feeling, by which the observation of altitudes is frequently rendered inaccurate. It has the advantage of enabling the observer to give a greater field to the telescope, by making it magnify more. He purposes to publish a description of this contrivance.

M. Ciccolini bestows great praise on the chronometer of Louis Berthoud, No. 43. M. Humboldt bears the same testimony to its excellence as I do to that of No. 36, which I have used for two years.

On the 18th of May M. Jean René Lévêque, notary at Tillieres, long known in the science of astronomy, transmitted to the Bureau of Longitude a new method of reducing the distances of the Moon from the stars observed at sea. It possesses particular advantages over the ordinary methods, as it spares the preparatory operations; and he has added a column of logarithmic differences which had never been thought of before. The Tables which he intends to publish for the use of his method will not be voluminous.

Messrs. Calandrelli and Conti have published at Rome a volume intitled *Opusculi Astronomici & fisici*. They there give calculations of the transit of Mercury in 1802; the altitude of the pole at the observatory of the Roman College 41° 53′ 54″; and the declinations of several stars which they employed; the elevation of the observatory above the sea, which is 177 feet, and that of several other parts of Rome; and lastly, meteorological observations made during the last ten years.

M. Schubert has published at Peterfburg the first volume of an Astronomy for the People, an important work for the propagation of science.

M. Reuss has published at Göttingen a Repertory of the Memoirs of all learned and scientific academies. Among the rest are those on astronomy. I had formed a similar collection for my own use, which I could print only in part in my Bibliography in 1803.

The Index to my Bibliography being a necessary appendage to that voluminous work, M. Cotte undertook the preparation of it for the press; it appeared in the month of August, and fills 45 pages. It was printed by the direction of the Minister Chaptal, at the Office of the Republic.

M. Vanswinden has transmitted to me a great number of Supplements for my Astronomical Bibliography.

An Almanack of the Ramazan has been printed for the first time at Constantinople, under the direction of Abderahman. Printing was introduced into that city in 1726 by Said, who had been at Paris with his father the ambassador, and by Ibrahim, an Hungarian. They were protected by Achmet III. and printed several books; but the Almanac never made its appearance before.

I solicited the restoration of the Gregorian calendar in France; but the Emperor has contented himself for the present with ordering that the 1st of January, which is reckoned in the number of family-festivals by a great majority of the French, should be celebrated.

M. Vidal having made with his meridian-telescope at Mirepoix some very nice observations, imagines that he has discovered a slight alteration in the direction of the meridian.

M. Benzenberg, professor of natural philosophy and astronomy at Düsseldorf, has published twenty-eight experiments with balls carefully turned and polished, which were dropped from an elevation of 262 Paris feet. They gave on an average a deviation of five lines towards the east, though theory assigns only four lines and six-tenths. These experiments were made in the coal-mines of Schebusch. They would afford additional proof, were it necessary, of the movement of the earth, concerning which it is impossible to entertain any doubt. The latest experiments made at Bologna by M. Guglielmini afforded nearly the same result.

M. Pontus has observed the tides at Dieppe, Messrs. Quaron and Porquet at Ostend, and M. Lauvtier at Audierne, as I have announced in the *Connoissance des Tems* for the year 15.

The aërostatic experiments made at Bologna in Italy on the 7th of October 1803 and the 22d of August 1804, by M. Zambeccari, have been published by the Society of Bologna; and we there observe oars and other contrivances which cause us to hope for great improvements in this important discovery of Montgolfier.

M. Dupuis of the Institute has read a curious Memoir on the phœnix. He demonstrates that this celebrated bird never existed. It was stated to return at periods of 1461 years; but writers vary considerably relative to this duration. Herodotus relates many wonderful things concerning

cerning the phœnix; Pliny speaks of its reproduction; Tacitus informs us, that it repairs to Heliopolis to die. It was consecrated to the Sun. One of the times of its appearance occurred during the reign of Sesostris, 1328 years before our era.—Horus Apollo and Nonnus, assert that it was an emblem of the Sun, and one of the names of that luminary.

In a Medical Thesis M. Boulet had raised doubts concerning the age of Hippocrates, in consequence of a passage of that author on the rising of Arcturus; but M. Dupuis has remarked, that a single observation is sufficient to destroy the whole theory of M. Boulet, who asserts, that the rising of Arcturus is an heliacal rising, against the express text of Hesiod, who says, that it is a rising of the the twilight which takes place at the close of day, at the beginning of the night.—If it were true, as he maintains, that the colures of the equinoxes ought to be placed so as they must have been three thousand years ago, so far from finding that their positions correspond with those stated by Hesiod, we should see that Sirius was not visible under the parallel of 39 degrees, and the other appearances would not have happened at the period indicated by Hesiod. So great a change in the declination would thence result, that the risings and settings would no longer correspond to the periods of the year to which the author has referred them.

Geography has likewise made some progress. A Map of Holland is preparing in that country with infinite pains: the same precautions are observed as if the point in question was the mensuration of a degree. M. de Zach has given in his Journal the Chart of the triangles which are already finished; they adjoin to those measured by M. Delambre for the great meridian; and the distance between Dunkirk and Montcassel is taken for the first side. When the Triangles are completed, a base will be measured towards the north for the purpose of verifying them. The Batavian Republic has charged Colonel Krayenhoff with the superintendance of this new map.

M. Rochon, who in the third volume of his Voyages gave an easy method for reducing the distances observed at sea, has this year procured a curious instrument to be made for still farther facilitating those calculations. He has likewise published an important work intitled "Voyage to Madagascar, to Morocco, and the Indian Seas," accompanied with maps of Madagascar and the East Indies, a vocabulary of Madagascar, astronomical tables to find the longitudes at sea; in three volumes octavo. We have also to announce two other works on Africa: "Historical Account of the Discoveries and Settlements of the Europeans in the North and West of Africa, till the commencement of the 19th century;" to which are annexed, Hornemann's Travels into Fezzan, and all the accounts obtained by the African Society relative to the empires of Bornou, Cashna, and Mourou, published by the African Society, and translated by Cuny; in two volumes octavo. "Travels of Messrs. Ledyard and Lucas," translated by M. Lallemant; two volumes. "Dictionary of English Marine Terms, with their Translations," by Ch. Romme; in two volumes octavo.

A very beautiful Hydrographical Chart of the White Sea appeared in the month of November at Petersburg. The author is Lieutenant-General Kutusoff. Several naval officers have been employed four years under his direction in collecting the materials necessary to the composition of this chart. The coasts of the White Sea, of its gulfs, and of part of the Frozen Ocean, are drawn from trigonometrical surveys; its depth has been measured with care, and sixteen of the principal points of the coast have been determined by astronomical observations.

In America, Captain Lewis has undertaken to ascend the Missouri in quest of a passage to the Western Ocean.

M. Lartique, who has for thirty years been attached to the depot of the navy, has completed a large and beautiful Map of America in relievo, exhibiting the mountains and islands, and the colours of the sea, in such a manner as cannot fail to interest all those who study geography: even the blind may learn that science from it.

M. Coulomb has read an interesting Memoir on the effect of heat on magnetism. At 200 degrees of heat it loses $\frac{2}{5}$, and the whole at 700 degrees, at which the tempering of steel only commences.

To ascertain those elevated degrees which the thermometer cannot indicate, M. Coulomb puts a pound of ignited iron into a pound of water, the heat divides itself between the steel and the water, and you perceive the relation of the caloric to the two substances; the water changes nine times less than the iron; it requires nine times the heat to raise water to a certain temperature than iron.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.

TRANSLATION *of* MSS. *relative to* ENGLISH HISTORY *contained in the* NATIONAL LIBRARY *at* PARIS, *formerly* BIBLIOTHEQUE *du* ROI.

Further PROCEEDINGS *againſt* JOAN *of* ARC.—PART III.

[*Continued from No.* 133, *p.* 120.]

Article II.

THIS woman further ſays, that the ſign by which the Prince, to whom ſhe was ſent, was determined to believe in her revelations and to permit her to join in the war, conſiſted in this; that St. Michael, accompanied by a multitude of angels, of whom ſome had wings and others crowns, and with whom were the Saints Catherine and Margaret, came to find the Prince. The Angel and the Saints walked for a long ſpace upon the ground, on the roads, and in the chamber, with the other angels. One of the angels gave the Prince a very precious crown of pure gold, and inclined towards him, making a bow. This woman ſaid once, that ſhe believed the Prince was alone when he received this ſign, although there were many perſons pretty near to him; and at another time ſhe ſaid, that the Archbiſhop received the ſign, which was a crown, and preſented it to the Prince in the preſence and ſight of many temporal lords.

Opinion of the Univerſity.

This ſecond article appears to be untrue; and further, it is a preſumptuous, ſeductive, pernicious, and feigned falſehood, derogatory to angelical dignity.

Obſervations.

Joan believed herſelf obliged never to reveal the ſecret ſign by which Charles VII. was induced to grant her his confidence. She beſides ſaid, that ſhe had taken an oath to the two ſaints never to reveal it.

She was right in refuſing, if what an hiſtorian mentions be true. He quotes a work, intitled "*Exemples, ou Hardieſſes de pluſieurs Rois & Empereurs*," written by N. Sala, maſter of the pantry to the Dauphin Orland or Roland, ſon of Charles VIII. It is one of the MSS. in the Royal Library. Sala there ſays, that William Gouffier, Lord de Boiſy, governor of the Prince, had been beloved by Charles VII. in his youth, ſo much, that that Monarch would never ſuffer any gentleman to lie in his bed but him, and that he had learnt from him the following circumſtance:

"The good king Charles VIII. found himſelf ſo low, that he knew not what to do, and only thought of the ſafety of his life; for he was among his enemies, incloſed on all ſides. The King in this extremity of thought went one morning into his oratory alone, and there prayed from his heart without repeating the words, in which he moſt devoutly requeſted, that if he was the true heir deſcended from the noble houſe of France, and that the kingdom juſtly belonged to him, that he might keep and defend it, or at all events to give him grace to eſcape without death or impriſonment, and that he might ſave himſelf in Spain or Scotland, which were of old brothers in arms, friends and allies of the kings of France, and which he had choſen for his laſt refuge."

The revelation of the ſecret, therefore, if it be true, reſolved Charles to determine in favour of Joan. The obedience which Joan owed to him as her ſovereign certainly did not permit her to tell him in ſo turbulent a time, and when he had not yet reconquered his kingdom, that the doubt about legitimacy which this prayer indicated, could only injure him much, and give great advantages to his enemies.

The judges were tortured with anxiety to know this ſecret: the accuſed had conſtantly refuſed to explain it. At length, to put an end to the perſecution which exhauſted and troubled her, after having ſaid, "Would you that I ſhould perjure myſelf," ſhe related her own ſtory with thoſe ornaments which muſt be admitted to be fictitious, ſince, had the fact been true, and nothing can be more improbable, it would have become the ſubject of diſcourſe throughout all Europe. Overwhelmed afterwards with the queſtions which this ſtory produced, ſhe ſeems to have thought it neceſſary to anſwer throughout in the ſame ſtyle, in order to draw the judges from inveſtigating the real ſecret further.

Article III.

This ſame woman knows and is certain that he who viſited her was St. Michael, from the good counſel, the aſſiſtance, and the good doctrine, which he gave and taught her, and becauſe he repeated his own name, ſaying that he was St. Michael. She diſtinguiſhed alſo the two female ſaints one from the other, becauſe they named themſelves to her and ſaluted her; reaſons for which ſhe believes that it was St. Michael; and ſhe believes that their diſcourſes and actions are right and good as confidently as ſhe believes that Jeſus Chriſt ſuffered and died for our redemption.

Opinion

Opinion of the Univerſity.

The ſigns announced are not ſufficient. This woman believes too haſtily and aſſerts too raſhly. From the compariſon that ſhe makes, it appears that ſhe does not believe rightly, and that ſhe errs in faith.

Obſervations.

They ſuppreſs in this article, that Joan placed confidence in theſe revelations, becauſe all that St. Michael had announced to her was realized, both with reſpect to Captain Baudricourt, who had ſent her to the King; as on the part of the King, who had received and employed her; who had ſeen her deliver Orleans, and open the paſſage, contrary to all appearances, in order to conduct him to Rheims to be conſecrated. Theſe important facts are expreſſed by the words *counſels*, *aſſiſtance*, and *good advice*, which Joan in fact uſed, but nothing more is ſaid, which ought to have been done.

Article IV.

She ſays further, that ſhe is certain that many things which are contingent upon the future will happen; and ſhe boaſts of having known, by virtue of the revelations which the two ſaints made to her, certain concealed events: for example, that ſhe ſhall be delivered from priſon, and that the French ſhall do in her company one of the fineſt acts that has ever been heard of in Chriſtendom; and again, that ſhe has recognized, by revelation, perſons whom ſhe had never ſeen; and that ſhe has diſcovered, and cauſed to be found, a certain ſword which was concealed in the ground.

Opinion of the Univerſity.

This is a propheſying ſuperſtition and a preſumptuous ſtory, accompanied with a vain boaſt.

Obſervations.

The accompliſhment already completed of the promiſes ſhe had made to the King, that the Engliſh ſhould loſe every thing in France, the laſt event ſhe had announced for the completion of what ſhe had foretold, is ſuppreſſed: and they make her ſay that ſhe ſhould be delivered from priſon, although ſhe went no further than to ſay what ſhe had underſtood; and alſo one part of the interrogatories, where ſhe ſays ſhe had aſked the two ſaints if ſhe ſhould be burnt, that they anſwered her only to be of good courage.

Article V.

She adds, that the two ſaints commanded her, by orders from God, to take and bear the dreſs of a man: that ſhe has taken it in obedience to that order, and will continue it with ſo much perſeverance, that ſhe plainly ſays ſhe will ſooner die than quit that dreſs; and ſometimes ſhe ſays ſhe has not taken it by command of God. She has even preferred not to aſſiſt at maſs, and to be deprived of the ſacrament of the Euchariſt, at the times preſcribed to the faithful, rather than aſſume the habit of a woman, and quit that of a man. This ſame woman alſo ſays and affirms, that, by the order and good pleaſure of God, ſhe has taken and born continually a dreſs after the cuſtom of men. She ſays, moreover, that ſince ſhe received the order ſo to dreſs herſelf, that ſhe has worn a ſhort tunic, a hat, a coat, ſleeves with cuffs, breeches with many tagged points, and had her hair cut round above her ears; and that ſhe has retained nothing which could indicate or lead her to be taken for a woman, except what nature has provided for the difference of the ſexes. She admits that ſhe has many times received the Euchariſt in this dreſs, and that ſhe never would, although often warned and adviſed in the ſpirit of charity, re-aſſume the female dreſs; adding plainly, that ſhe would ſooner die than relinquiſh it: at other times ſhe ſays, that it was not by order of God that ſhe aſſumed this attire, and that if ſhe was in the dreſs of a man, along with thoſe in whoſe favour ſhe was armed, that it was one of the greateſt benefits which could fall out to the whole kingdom of France; adding, that nothing in the world ſhould induce her to take an oath to wear no longer the dreſs of a man, and to bear arms no more: and in all this ſhe ſays that ſhe has done well, and acted in obedience to God and his orders.

Opinion of the Univerſity.

This woman is a blaſphemer and deſpiſer of God and his ſacraments; a prevaricator of the divine law, of the ſacred doctrines and eccleſiaſtical ordinances; an evil thinker, and wandering in faith, filled with vain boaſtings, and ought to be held ſuſpected of idolatry and to have given up herſelf and her attire to demons, imitating the cuſtoms of Pagans.

Obſervations.

They attempt that it ſhould be believed that ſhe had adopted a fixed reſolution rather to die than re-aſſume the habits of her ſex: but ſhe always ſaid, "*until God ſhould command her to do ſo*," and then ſhe did not ſay it expreſsly. They alſo omit that ſhe conſented to take the female dreſs to go and hear maſs, and receive the communion, declaring, at the ſame time, that ſhe would afterwards re-aſſume male attire. They alſo omit that ſhe ſaid, on admitting that ſhe had received the com-

munion in male attire, that ſhe never did it armed.

Article VI.

She owns and admits that ſhe has cauſed many letters to be written in which are put the words *Jeſus Maria* with a croſs. That ſometimes another croſs was put, which then ſignified not to execute what was directed by the letter. In other letters ſhe cauſed to be written, that ſhe would have thoſe killed who did not obey her letters and orders, and that they ſhould be ſtruck with blows, becauſe ſhe had the beſt right from God in Heaven; and that ſhe often ſaid ſhe had done nothing but by virtue of revelations and the orders of God.

Opinion of the Univerſity.

This woman is pernicious, deceitful, cruel, greedy of the effuſion of human blood, ſeditious, provoking tyranny, and a blaſphemer of God, in the orders and revelations which ſhe recounts.

Obſervations.

Who would not believe, on reading this Article, that Joan had ordered all thoſe to be killed who did not obey her? that God had given her ſuch a power, and that ſhe did ſo by virtue of his orders and his revelations? This impreſſion, which is naturally produced by reading the Article, and which occaſioned the ſtrong opinion of the Univerſity, was certainly ſufficient to prejudice the whole world againſt her, and to influence the party in the remainder of the buſineſs. It is, however, entirely calumny.

In all Joan's anſwers, there is not one ſingle word like thoſe attributed to her. She admits, indeed, the words *Jeſus Maria* and the croſs at the top of the letters, becauſe the two ſaints had told her to do ſo, and the eccleſiaſtics had approved of it. She admits alſo the other croſs which ſhe uſed, but it is nothing but a ſimple menace to induce ſome one to do what ſhe deſired; but it was not even aſked her if ſhe had ordered thoſe to be killed who did not obey her, and they only produced two letters; that which ſhe wrote to the Count d'Armagnac, which related only to the claimants for the Papacy, and that which contained a ſpecies of declaration of war againſt the Engliſh, and in which ſhe aſſerted three paſſages were altered.—It is in the latter that the foundation of the falſe accuſation contained in this Article is found.

Before cauſing the ſiege of Orleans to be raiſed, Joan wrote, and circulated every where, a letter, or rather a declaration of an extraordinary kind, addreſſed to the King of England, and thoſe who beſiegd Orleans, which was, in fact, a ſummons to quit France.

This curious letter is as follows:—

"JESUS MARIA!

"King of England, and you Duke of Betfort, who call yourſelf Regent of the kingdom of France; you William de la Poulle, Earl of Suffort; John Lord de Talbot, and you Thomas Lord D'Eſcales, who call yourſelf Lieutenant of the Duke of Betfort, do juſtice to the King of Heaven. Render up to the Pucelle,* who is ſent by God the King of Heaven, the things in all the fair towns which you have taken and violated in France. She is come hither, by God's orders, to reſtore the royal blood: ſhe is quite ready to make peace, if you will do the ſame, provided that you make France ſafe, and pay what you have detained. And amongſt you, archers, companions of war, gentlemen, and others, who are before the town of Orleans, go your ways into your own country, in God's name; and if you do not do ſo, wait for tidings of the Pucelle, who will come and beat you ſhortly to your great damage: and if this you do not do, I am chief of the war,† and in ſome place will wait for your men in France, and will make them go, willing or not willing, and if they will not obey, I will cauſe them to be all killed. I am ſent here by the King of Heaven, body to body,‡ to drive you out of France, and if you will obey, I will ſhew mercy, but do not keep to your opinion, for you ſhall not hold the kingdom of France. God, the King of Heaven, Son of the holy Mary, will hold the King, Charles, to be the true heir; for the King of Heaven commands, and it is revealed by the Pucelle, that he ſhall enter into Paris in good company. If you will not believe that the tidings of the Pucelle come from God, in ſome places that we ſhall find you we will beat you, and there make ſo great a trouble, that for a thouſand years there has been nothing like it in France. If you do not do juſtice, believe firmly that the King of Heaven will ſend more force to the Pucelle, ſo that you cannot ſuſtain the aſſaults of her and her good men of arms and their ſtrokes, and it will be ſeen who has a better right than the King of

* Joan maintained that the words were "Render up to the King," and it may be preſumed they were, "to the King and the Pucelle."

† She maintained that the words "chief of the war" were not in the letter.

‡ She denies that the words "body to body" were in the letter.

Heaven.

Heaven. You Duke of Betfort, the Pucelle prays and deſires that you will not cauſe a crumb to be deſtroyed. If you do juſtice in this reſpect, you may yet do it in your company: otherwiſe the French will do the greateſt deed that was ever done for Chriſtianity, and anſwer if you will make peace in the city of Orleans, and if you do not it will turn out to your great damage. Briefly written this Saturday—holy week."

There is no other foundation for the ſixth Article than this letter; for with regard to cruelty and inhumanity, there are only two articles in the proceſs. One in which ſhe is aſked whether ſhe would not have cut the Governor of Soiſſons in four pieces, which ſhe denies without ſaying any more: and the other, the reproach which was made to her of having committed a mortal ſin, in cauſing a man to be put to death who had ſurrendered to her: but ſhe anſwered, that this perſon having admitted that he was a homicide, a robber, and a traitor, the Mayor of Senlis and the officers of juſtice tried him: that he wiſhed to ſurrender himſelf a priſoner to her, but that the magiſtrates repreſented to her that he had deſerved the puniſhment to which he was condemned, and that it would be wrong on her part to require that he ſhould be given up. They have alſo ſuppreſſed in this Article the declaration of Joan, that ſhe carried herſelf her ſtandard in battle, to avoid the ſhedding of human blood, and that ſhe never killed any one.—The proof of the falſehood of this charge is then complete.

Article VII.

She alſo ſays and admits, that at the age of ſeventeen years or thereabouts, ſhe went by her own accord, and by virtue of a revelation, to find a certain equerry, whom ſhe had never ſeen, quitting her father's houſe, againſt the will of her parents, who almoſt loſt their ſenſes when they knew of her departure. That ſhe entreated him to carry her, or cauſe her to be brought to the king. That this captain then gave her the dreſs of a man, and a ſword, at her requeſt, and that he ordered a knight, a ſquire, and four valets to conduct her. That being arrived in the preſence of the King, ſhe told him that ſhe would conduct the war againſt his adverſaries, promiſing to procure him a great domain, and to overcome his enemies, and that ſhe was ſent for that purpoſe by the God of Heaven; adding, that in all this ſhe acted right, and from the orders of God and by virtue of revelation.

Opinion of the Univerſity.

This woman is impious towards her father and mother, prevaricating in the precept to honour them, ſcandalous and blaſphemous towards God, erring in faith, and has made a promiſe raſh and preſumptuous.

Obſervations.

It is not ſaid that this captain twice refuſed to comply with her requeſt, and that one of her uncles accompanied her thither. Nothing is ſaid about the dreams which her father had relative to her departure, and that this was the only time that ſhe diſobeyed her parents, who had ſince forgiven her. That ſhe only ſet out upon the belief of the truth of the revelations, and, above all, the raiſing the ſiege of Orleans: that her promiſe was to deliver that city, and to crown the King at Rheims, promiſes which ſhe fulfilled long before her impriſonment.

Article VIII.

She further ſays and owns, that of her own accord, and without being forced or induced by any perſon, that ſhe precipitated herſelf from a certain very elevated tower, preferring rather to die than fall into the hands of her enemies, or to ſurvive the deſtruction of the city of Compeigne. She alſo ſays, ſhe could not refrain from thus precipitating herſelf, although the two ſaints had forbid her to do ſo, and although ſhe was convinced that it was a great ſin to offend them; but that ſhe knows this ſin has been remitted after ſhe had been confeſſed, and this ſhe ſays has been revealed to her.

Opinion of the Univerſity.

What this Article contains is a puſillanimity which touches on deſpair, and ought to be interpreted as a preſumptuous ſuicide. The aſſertion that this fault has been remitted, is raſh, and, moreover, indicates, that this woman thinks erroneouſly upon the free-will of man.

Obſervations.

It is not ſaid in this charge, Firſt, That ſhe truſted in not being killed by this leap, but to eſcape from the hands of the Engliſh, as to which the trial itſelf proves that ſhe had ſuch fear as to be near loſing her ſenſes. Secondly, That before leaping ſhe recommended her ſoul to God, and made the ſign of the croſs. Thirdly, That the two ſaints told her that Compeigne ſhould be ſuccoured, which happened in fact, and the ſiege raiſed after continuing ſix months. Fourthly, That they ordered her to confeſs; and, Fifthly, That in confeſſing ſhe had committed a grievous ſin on this head, it was

to

to give a diſtinct meaning to what ſhe had anſwered to the ſingular queſtion which they put to know whether ſhe thought herſelf capable of ſinning mortally. With ſuppreſſions of this kind, a courageous temerity might eaſily paſs for a ſpecies of ſuicide, which, however, had no exiſtence in Joan's mind, or in fact.

Article IX.

The two ſaints revealed to her that ſhe ſhould be ſaved in the glory of the bleſſed, and that ſhe might be aſſured of the ſafety of her ſoul, if ſhe retained her virginity, of which ſhe made a vow the firſt time that ſhe ſaw and heard them, and on the ſtrength of this revelation, ſhe was as certain of ſalvation as if ſhe were really and in fact in the kingdom of Heaven.

She alſo ſays, that the two ſaints promiſed to lead her into Paradiſe, if ſhe preſerved the virginity of her body and ſoul as ſhe had vowed, of which ſhe ſaid ſhe was as certain as if ſhe were already in the glory of the ſaints, and ſhe did not believe that ſhe had committed a mortal ſin, becauſe if ſhe were in that ſtate, the two ſaints, at leaſt as it appeared to her, would not come on all days to viſit her.

Opinion of the Univerſity.

This is a raſh and preſumptuous aſſertion: a pertinacious lie, a contradiction with the preceding Article, and proves that ſhe thinks erroneouſly in faith.

Obſervations.

It is ſuppreſſed, Firſt, That ſhe went from time to time to confeſſion. Secondly, That ſhe ſaid ſhe could not too much purify her conſcience. Thirdly, That ſhe was not ſure ſhe was in a ſtate of grace, but that if ſhe were not, ſhe prayed God to put her in it, and that if ſhe were that he would keep her ſo. Fourthly, That ſhe did not poſitively aſſert, but only gave as a reaſon for her belief of being in a ſtate of grace, the viſits of the two ſaints. Fifthly, That when interrogated if ſhe did not believe ſhe could ſin mortally, ſhe anſwered, I know nothing about it; and that when they obſerved to her that this reply was of great conſequence, ſhe anſwered it was a treaſure for her.

(*To be continued.*)

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the natural and medical HISTORY *of* SPIDERS *and their* WEBS.

SPIDERS have often excited the curioſity of naturaliſts and the attention of phyſicians. The former have ſucceſsfully ſtudied the habits and conduct of theſe inſects; and notwithſtanding the repugnance they naturally inſpire, theſe accounts have become intereſting, from the induſtry with which they extend their webs for ſeizing their prey, and from obſervations on the multiplicity and arrangement of their eyes, which are geometrically diſpoſed on a motionleſs head, in a manner conformable to their neceſſities. Their combats, the ſingularity of their amours, their ſenſibility for muſic, and their patience, all conſtitute ſubjects of wonder in the hiſtory of ſpiders. Phyſicians have examined whether their bite be really venomous, as is generally thought; and they have only found two ſpecies productive of danger, namely, the tarantula and the avicularia of Cayenne. Swammerdam, Roſſi, and Baglivi, have left us little to wiſh for in this matter, as the effects of their bite and the remedies are both known.

The webs of ſpiders are conſidered by the common people as a remedy for wounds; country people often apply them on cuts or ſlight wounds, and apparently with ſucceſs. This property was not of ſufficient importance to induce chemiſts to analyſe the material; but as there has alſo been attributed to them a febrifuge virtue, ſuperior in ſome circumſtances to the bark, I have thought them entitled to a more particular examination. The following extract is taken from the *Journal d'Economie Rurale*, for Germinal, in the year XII.

"We have ſeen, upwards of thirty years ago, a good prior, the curate of Batheren in Franche Comté, cure all the fevers of his pariſh, and of the neighbouring villages, by pills of a ſtrange compoſition. He went into his barn and formed ſmall pills with ſpiders' webs, by rolling them between his hands in the ſtate he found them. He adminiſtered this remedy to his patients in white wine, and very ſeldom failed to cure. M. Marie de St Urſin being chief phyſician of the Hotel de Dieu, of Chartres, treated a very obſtinate fever in that hoſpital. He had employed bitters, the bark, and all the remedies of medical art without ſucceſs, when one of the female attendants offered to undertake the caſe with a certainty of cure. When ſhe was interrogated concerning her remedy ſhe refuſed to mention it. M. de St. Urſin, therefore, continued to attend his patient for ſome days; after which, having a good opinion of the attendant, he

he determined to put his patient under her care. There was no return of the fever after the firſt doſe of the remedy. The phyſician ſuppoſed that the imagination of the patient, his confidence in a new remedy, and particularly the ſecrecy, might have ſuſpended the attack, and he waited, but to no purpoſe, for its return. The attendant, encouraged by her ſucceſs, conſented to mention the remedy, which proved to be the ſame as that of the curate of Batheren."

The editor of the Journal here quoted, being ſtruck with the new experiments of Seguin upon gelatine applied to the treatment of intermitting fevers, ſuſpects that ſpiders' webs may contain a principle reſembling animal jelly. The experiments of Cadet, while they overthrow this ſuppoſition, appear to him entitled to the attention of medical men.

Experiment 1. Spiders' webs triturated in the cold with quick lime, emit a ſlight ammoniacal ſmell. 2. Cold water by digeſtion on the webs becomes of a red-brown colour; is ſlightly precipitated by infuſion of nut-galls; is precipitated by acids; and this precipitate is again diſſolved when the acids are ſaturated with ammonia. 3. Spiders' webs cleaned as much as poſſible from duſt and foreign matters, were boiled in diſtilled water. The decoction ſmelled like champignons, and lathered by agitation. The undiſſolved matter was boiled in additional waters, until it gave out nothing more. All theſe waters being put together and evaporated, let fall their contents in ſucceſſive pellicles; and at length, by gentle evaporation, a ſolid extract was had, nearly equal to half the weight of the ſpiders' webs. 4. The reſidue not diſſolved in boiling water, was digeſted in alcohol. It gave a very deep orange-coloured tincture, which did not lather. Water being added, threw down a grey flaky precipitate, of a brown colour when dry, and little more than one hundred and ſeventieth part of the original webs. On hot coals it ſwelled up, ſmoaked, and took fire; and from its habitudes in theſe reſpects, and with the alkalies, it reſembled a reſin. The diluted alcoholic ſolution being then evaporated, afforded a reſidue ſlightly deliqueſcent, of a taſte at firſt ſweetiſh, and afterwards bitter, and in quantity nearly three times that of the reſinous precipitate. 5. The inſoluble reſidue after this treatment with water and alcohol, burned without ſwelling up, and emitted a ſmall quantity of white fumes having the ſmell of burned wood. Neither the oxigenated muriatic, nor the ſulphureous acids, diſcoloured it. It was ſoluble with effervеſcence in muriatic acid, which took up two-thirds and left a black paſte. Ammonia ſeparated a brown matter in ſmall quantity from the clear ſolution; and this matter, when calcined, did not loſe its colour. It was almoſt totally ſoluble in muriatic acid, and this ſolution gave a black precipitate with nut galls, and a blue with alkaline pruſſiate. The fluid to which the ammonia had been added, gave a grey precipitate by pot aſh. This retained its colour when ignited, and was again ſoluble in muriatic acid with effervеſcence. 6. Cauſtic pot-aſh poured on the reſidue of ſpiders' webs previouſly treated with water and alcohol, diſengages a little ammonia, and partly diſſolves the matter. An acid throws down from this ſolution a black pulverulent taſteleſs precipitate, which ſlightly puffs up by heat, and leaves by deſiccation a brittle and apparently reſinous matter. Its quantity is about one-twelfth of the exhauſted matter made uſe of. It is partly ſoluble in volatile oils.

7. The aqueous extract of No. 3 being digeſted with alcohol, gave out one-ſeventh part. This alcoholic extract was brown, conſiderably deliqueſcent, and of a ſharp taſte. It ſwelled conſiderably on the coals, and at a certain period it burned rapidly, as if a nitrate were preſent. It effervеſced briſkly with ſulphuric acid, giving out a white vapour of a muriatic ſmell. Pot-aſh and lime diſengaged from this extract a ſtrong ammoniacal ſmell, and the vapours were very ſenſible on the approach of muriatic acid. The extract having been incinerated, appeared by ſeveral experiments to contain muriate of lime and a ſulphate. What remained of the aqueous extract after treatment with alcohol, was leſs deep in colour than before, had a purverulent appearance, and ſlightly pungent taſte. On hot coals it did not ſwell up, but left a very abundant precipitate. Strong ſulphuric acid poured on this extract produced no ſenſible ſmell, and there was no production of ammonia when it was triturated with quick lime.

8. Spiders' webs ſubjected to deſtructive diſtillation, gave firſt water ſlightly coloured, but becoming deeper as the proceſs went on; and afterwards a black thick oil with carbonated hydrogen and carbonic acid. A very ſenſible ſmell of ammonia was developed, and a reſidual coal was left, amounting to half the mat-

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ter employed. The coal after incineration left two-thirds of its weight, half of which was taken up by muriatic acid, and the remainder seemed to be silex and coally matter. The muriatic solution, during evaporation, deposited sulphate of lime. When spiders' webs were incinerated in an open vessel, the ashes were found to contain sulphate of lime, muriate of soda, and carbonate of soda. Muriatic acid applied to the residue took up more sulphate of lime; and when this solution was treated with ammonia and afterwards with potash, it gave oxide of iron, a little alumine, and some lime. The undissolved part was silex.

9. Spiders' webs were almost totally dissolved in nitric acid amounting to six times their weight; carbonic acid and nitrous gas being disengaged. The solution when evaporated let fall crystals of sulphate of lime, and by continuing the evaporation, the yellow, bitter, deliquescent matter, which Welter calls *amer*, was afforded.

Hence the author concludes that spiders' webs are composed of, 1. A brown extract soluble in water, and not changeable in the air; 2. A resinous extract soluble in alcohol, and very deliquescent; 3. A small quantity of alumine; 4. Sulphate of lime; 5. Carbonate of soda; 6. Muriate of soda; 7. Carbonate of lime; 8. Iron; 9. Silex. The author thinks that the earths and earthy salts may be derived from the local situation of these insects, and that it is probable that the webs of garden spiders may not afford them. The two constant products to which he demands particular attention, are those obtained from the aqueous and alcoholic solutions. He thinks it desirable to try their medical powers separately. He supposes the resinous matter to be the same substance as under other circumstances forms the spiders' silk, and the wax which Mr. Accum has elsewhere mentioned as one of their products.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN a late Number of your valuable miscellany, I observed the use of sea-water recommended, to persons on the coast, with whom a saving in the article of salt is an object, as a good substitute in the boiling of vegetables. On reading this to the mistress of the house where I at present reside, she wished me to inform your readers of a much better method, which may more generally be adopted, and that is, to use no salt at all in the dressing of vegetables of any kind. She tells me, that the common, and almost universal, practice, arises from an unaccountable but erroneous notion, that salt is necessary to preserve their colour; whereas she has found, by long experience, that it is of no use whatever, and only spoils their taste. If they be boiled in a large vessel, with water enough, and be not* boiled too much (which is a common fault), they will have, at least, as fine a colour without salt as with it. Of this I have had ocular proof. And certainly the flavour is far superior. At most genteel houses where I have dined, I have found greens, peas, French beans, &c. spoiled to my taste, by being dressed in the common method, and the colour far from being improved. I am persuaded that if your female readers will lay aside their prejudice in favour of an old and common notion, so as to make the experiment, they will never suffer any salt to be boiled with their vegetables again. But they must be very resolute with their cooks, who are a set of beings not easily put out of their way.

I cannot close this paper without adding a caution of peculiar importance, against a practice among cooks, which I am told is very common, but certainly very pernicious; and that is, for the sake of preserving the colour of some vegetables and fruits, or giving them an artificial one, they will boil or bake with them halfpence, pieces of pewter, and, in some cases, even copperas, as in the pickling of cucumbers. This vile practice originates in a like mistake with the former, and is so dangerous, that it ought not, under any pretence, to be tolerated. For my own part, I have such a dread of being poisoned, that I never eat of any thing which has a preternatural colour. By inserting these cautions, you will do an essential service to the public, as well as oblige one respectfully Your's,

SIMPLEX.

August 13, 1805.

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* It is a general opinion, that greens are unwholesome unless boiled very soft. This the famous Doctor Hartley reprobated. I have long found him to be right in the advice he gave an old friend of mine, to let his greens be crisp; as the common manner of boiling them down, takes out the most pleasant and salutary juices, as well as spoils their colour.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

We are particularly requeſted to give an early inſertion to the following additional circumſtances, relative to a child who was laſt year ſold to a chimney-ſweeper, at Burlington (otherwiſe Bridlington), in Yorkſhire, of which we gave an account in our Magazine of October 1, 1804.

EDITOR.

FROM various circumſtances, it is impoſſible he can be the child of the woman who ſold him; his manners are very civilized, quite thoſe of a gentleman well brought up, his dialect good, and that of the ſouth of England. He talks of his papa and mama, but cannot tell where they live: he has dark eyes and eye-laſhes, and an high noſe; he is too young to think that his father can have any other name than that of papa, and it is poſſible he may be abroad: he ſays his mamma is dead, which appears likely, as, from many things he ſays, he ſeems to have lived chiefly with an uncle and aunt, who he invariably ſays are called Mr. and Mrs. *Flembrough*.

The child was living in the family of Sir George Strickland on the 24th of July laſt (as appears by a letter lately received in London), where he had been nearly a twelvemonth, and his parents not then diſcovered.

Whether this little boy was ſtolen from his parents (or parent), or whether he was ſent away by ſome cruel relation, for ſome diſhoneſt purpoſe, like that recorded in the popular ballad of the "*Children in the Wood*," ſeems doubtful; which ever be the caſe, it is to be hoped the truth will come to light.

If any perſon ſhould, from reading the above or the former account, be able to give any information on the ſubject, tending to the diſcovery of the child's relations, they are deſired to communicate it to Mr. William Jones, No. 6, Church-ſtreet, Pentonville, near Iſlington, the Secretary to the Society (in London) for ſuperſeding the neceſſity of Climbing Boys, &c. and for improving the Condition of Children and others employed by Chimney-Sweepers.

London, Auguſt 22, 1805.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IN your account of patents in your laſt Number, notice is taken of a new patent, granted to Mr. Batley, for refining ſugar with milk, inſtead of blood, which is the preſent practice. In the deſcription, it is ſtated that blood is often uſed by refiners in a putrid ſtate, and that ſugar thus refined is rendered unwholeſome. This repreſentation, if it be not true, is not innocent; as it tends to excite prejudices againſt the uſe of an article which Dr. Darwin and other eminent phyſicians have claſſed amongſt the moſt wholeſome and nutritious foods. It is well known, that blood is not the only medicine by which the dirt or ſcum of ſugar can be collected into one maſs, ſo as to be cleared away; eggs will anſwer the ſame purpoſe, but are not generally uſed, on account of the expence which their uſe would occaſion. Milk will certainly, in a degree, but in a leſs perfect degree, anſwer the ſame purpoſe; and any one at all converſant with the art of ſugar refining, either in its hiſtory or its practice, knows that this medium of clearing the maſs was in uſe thirty years ſince, and was abandoned not only on account of the expence attending the operation, but on account of its not ſo perfectly anſwering its intended purpoſe.

If it were common to uſe blood in a putrid ſtate, the fill-houſe of a ſugar refiner muſt be one of the moſt unwholeſome ſituations which can be imagined. This, however, is not the fact. I have employed men in this buſineſs a whole year together, without any accidental indiſpoſition, or the neceſſity of ever calling to their aid profeſſional ſkill. It is true, too, that the fill-houſe is one of the moſt wholeſome of the apartments of a ſugar-houſe, as being much more cool than many other apartments; and experience proves, that the general labour of a ſugar-houſe is not uſually attended with diſeaſes or ill-health, if the men can be induced to refrain from drinking cold liquids whilſt in a ſtate of perſpiration.

As to the blood rendering ſugar unwholeſome, every one knows, who has attended to the operation of refining that article, that the blood introduced for the purpoſe of clearing the maſs comes out along with the ſcum, often in a coagulated ſtate, in lumps as large as a man's hand, and as hard as Indian rubber. I know of no blood which paſſes into, and continues in the ſugar after refining; and if this article of hourly conſumption be not conſidered as ſtained with the blood of the Negroes, torn from their country to periſh in the Weſt Indies, it may be ſafely uſed, without the ſuſpicion of any other impurity.

ANTHONY ROBINSON.

London, Aug. 13, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE ANTIQUARY.

NO. VI.

On the HISTORY *and* STUDY *of the* ANGLO-SAXON LANGUAGE.

IT is ſingular that toward the cloſe of the fifth century ſo few traces of the policy, manners, or literature, of the Romans ſhould remain in any of their conquered provinces. In Britain they had enjoyed peaceful dominion near four hundred years: yet ſo calamitous was the deſtruction of the arts of peace, that the Saxons were not only dark and illiterate at their arrival, but ſcience was ſcarcely preſerved for two centuries from total extinction. Their converſion in the ſeventh century afforded it a ſlender degree of culture; but previous to this converſion the language which they ſpoke was ſavage and untractable as themſelves. Their ancient religion had rendered them incapable either of ſcience or civility: and it is even yet a queſtion, whether, in their Pagan ſtate, they were acquainted with the art of writing.

That the parent of the Saxon* was the Gothic† language, is now, I believe, univerſally agreed on; as well as that the Greek was the ſiſter and the Perſian the mother language of the Gothic. That the Gothic tongue had its origin in Aſia is beyond contradiction: it abounds, we are told, with *Pablavi*, or old Perſic words; but whether it was derived from this dialect in its primitive ſtate, or after it had been corrupted by the Arabic, Phenician, and Tartarian tongues, has never yet been aſcertained. Certain it is that the Goths had anciently the name of *Getæ*: from Perſia they ſeem to have firſt moved to Little Tartary, and from Tartary to the North: and in Iceland we are told *Gata* ſtill means a *wanderer*. Of the Gothic tongue but one ſpecimen has been produced in the *Codex Argenteus*,* a mutilated verſion of the four Goſpels, written about the year 367, by the hand of Ulphilas, biſhop of the Mœſian Goths. At that time, we are credibly aſſured, ſuch was the illiterateneſs of theſe people, that the Biſhop framed the very alphabet for his verſion, partly of Greek and partly of Roman letters.† If, however, the Goths had no written language, it adds plauſibility to the notion that they are direct deſcendants from the Tartars. Had they come immediately from Perſia, they would have had at leaſt a written language; but the Tartars, we are told, have no hiſtorical monuments of high antiquity; all their writings, even thoſe in the Mogul dialect, being long ſubſequent to the time of Mahomet. Travellers indeed have aſſerted, that they have ſeen inſcriptions in the Runic character among

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* Verſtigan, ſtill valuable on many accounts, has, with writers of ſmaller notoriety, advanced many extravagant things concerning the great antiquity and ſuperior excellence of the Anglo-Saxon tongue. See his Reſtitution of Decayed Intelligence, c. vii. p. 147. edit. 653.

† In the Gothic language the ſyllables are clogged with conſonants, which is the imperfection, more or leſs, of all the Northern tongues, and may ariſe partly from the native roughneſs of the climate and temper of the people, and partly from the want of that freer commerce with the reſt of mankind, which is requiſite, in every age, to file a tongue, to wear off its rough corners by mutual converſation, and to make it ſmooth and eaſy. Its words are often moulded like the Greek, allowing for the difference in harmony; they are great and full in the ſound, and mighty and forcible in meaning.

One of its principal uſes is, that it is a key to all the Northern tongues, which can never be duly known without it. Socrates and Sozomenus ſay that Ulphilas, who will preſently be more fully noticed, invented the Gothic letters; and Philoſtorgius, that he turned the whole Bible into Gothic, except the Book of Kings, which he omitted in fear that the Goths, a martial people, ſhould be more inflamed to war by the peruſal of them.

* Theſe Goſpels were publiſhed (with the Saxon ones) at Amſterdam and Dort, 1665-4to. Again, in fac-ſimile, at the inſtigation of Benzelius Archbiſhop of Upſal, by Mr. Lye, in 1763. In the common letter, by Profeſſor Ihre, about the ſame time. And again, with additions, at Berlin, 1773.

At the end of the laſt edition, publiſhed under the direction of Ant. Frid. Buſching, are ſeveral Diſſertations on the Verſion.

A fragment of the Ulphilan verſion of St. Paul's Epiſtle to the Romans, diſcovered and publiſhed in Germany in 1761, may be likewiſe found in the Appendix to Mr. Lye's Saxon Dictionary.

† Doubts have been very plauſibly entertained as to the truth of this poſition. Ovid, who lived long previous to Ulphilas, profeſſes to have written a poem in the Getic language (Ovid de Ponto. l. iv. ep. xiii. v. 19); though eccleſiaſtical hiſtorians expreſsly aſcribe the invention of the alphabet in the Codex Argenteus to Ulphilas.

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the deſerts of Tartary.* The Runic has by ſome been repreſented as the immediate offſpring of the Gothic: but this appears by no means likely. It was, in fact, the necromantic dialect of the unconverted Saxons. Its letters have nothing in common with either Roman, Greek, or Gothic characters, whether we conſider their form, their number, names, or order. Yet if they had their riſe in Aſia, why do they not reſemble the general character of Eaſtern letters? Mr. Thwaites, however, had remarked a ſemblance of their form in one or two contractions of the Saxon.†

To return from this digreſſion, writers have not been wanting to compare the Saxon, and through it the Engliſh language, with the Perſian; they pronounce a ſtrong reſemblance in the facility and ſimplicity of their form and conſtruction; in their having no difference of terminations to mark the gender either in ſubſtantives or adjectives; in referring all inanimate things to a neuter gender; and, generally ſpeaking, in their application of different names to animals of different ſexes: and that the Anglo-Saxon has many words in common with the Perſian, is undoubted.‡

Others, with a ſucceſs greater in proportion to their labour, have conſidered the remarkable affinity between the Saxon and the Greek.* Among theſe ranks Meric Caſaubon, whoſe curious work, already quoted, contains an accurate and free inveſtigation of the ſubject.

The great features of this affinity he traces not merely in the ſimilar ſound and ſenſe of radical words, but in the general ſtructure and formation of the languages; in the declination of their nouns; in the termination of the infinitives of their verbs; in the compariſon of their adjectives; in the compounding of their words; and in the peculiar uſe of their articles and negatives. The connection between the Greek and Engliſh tongues is diſtinctly ſhewn to exceed the bounds of common analogy. Caſaubon had purſued his inquiries ſtill deeper; but Charles I. having regarded him with favour, the papers in which he had conſidered the idioms of the two languages were loſt and deſtroyed in the plunder and oppreſſion of the times that followed. Dr. Clarke, when writing on the connection of the Roman, Saxon, and Engliſh coins, advanced the diſcuſſion; not only improving on what Caſaubon had already done, but taking conſiderable pains to prove that the pound of the Saxons was taken from the Greek; that their meaſures of length and capacity had the ſame agreement; and that the way of reckoning fractions or parts of quantities has that remarkable peculiarity which has been frequently obſerved as one of the Greek idioms. They who for the entertainment of themſelves or the conveyance of knowledge to others, are deſirous of following up this affinity ſtill cloſer, muſt uſe no common care; for as the origin of words is ſeldom inquired into till climates or deſcents have altered their original flexion, the primitives themſelves, it may be feared, are ſometimes

* See Biſhop Percy's Tranſlation of Mallet's Northern Antiquities, vol. 1, p. 371.

† Grammat. Angloſ. p. 1. Wanley, in a Note on Nicolſon's Hiſtorical Library, ſays, "The Saxons, our anceſtors, continued the uſe of the Runic letters all along; and ſo did the Engliſh after the Conqueſt, as low as the time of Henry VI.;" but for this laſt aſſertion we ſeem to want authority. In another note he adds, "When Sir Andrew Fountayne was in Ireland, he met with and brought to London a wooden hand or ſceptre of an Iriſh or Daniſh king, with many Runic letters on it. The Iriſh have alſo long had, and ſtill keep up, the knowledge of a ſecret writing which they call *Ocum*, ſpecimens of which I remember to have ſeen in ſeveral places, particularly in the Book of Cloyne, where the bottoms of the letters look like Runic."

‡ See Caſaubon de Lingua Anglica vetere five Saxonica, p. 157. Dr. Hickes has ſlightly mentioned in the Theſaurus the ſtriking affinity which Dr. Hyde had pointed out to him between the Northern and the Medo-Perſian tongues. The marks of their agreement are mentioned as very ſimilar to thoſe which will preſently be ſpoken of as exiſting between the Saxon and the Greek, with the addition of their conformity in double negations.

* Dr. Clarke has mentioned the principal authors who have either obſerved or exerciſed their ingenuity in tracing this identity of phraſe and diction. The firſt who ſpoke of it was the celebrated Henry Stephens, to whom the lovers of Greek are under laſting obligations. But objects of nobler induſtry and importance, it is probable, detained him from the proſecution of any further inquiry. Other critics in the Greek and Northern tongues diſcuſſed it incidentally; but Caſaubon was the only writer to whom any extraordinary advances can be attributed. In the Proëmium to Profeſſor Ihre's Suio-Gothic-Gloſſary (2 vol. folio, 1769), the harmony between the Greek and Gothic tongues is traced ſucceſsfully; but the Profeſſor does not ſeem to have uſed Caſaubon.

loſt. The intermediate anceſtry of our language demands peculiar warineſs, and requires not only the moſt dextrous but the moſt difficult exertions of critical activity, ſince remoteneſs of ſituation in the people, their connection with other nations either in the way of war or commerce, may have ſo changed or amplified their language, that however related to another by firſt principles, the ſuperſtructure which has been raiſing for ages may ſometimes put regularity and analogy to defiance.

To return, however, to the Saxon.—Dr. Hickes, when treating of the different epochs of the language, unfortunately termed them dialects; forgetting that by dialects are meant the various methods of pronunciation peculiar to different ſorts or tribes of people, all uſing the ſame language at the ſame time. This objection may to ſome perhaps ſeem frivolous; and it would not have been mentioned here, had not the very name of Hickes, on this account alone, been treated diſreſpectfully by one or two modern Saxoniſts.

The firſt epoch, from the arrival of the Saxons in 449 to the invaſion of the Danes, comprehended a period of 337 years, and was aptly termed by Biſhop Nicolſon the dialect of the Angli. Of this dialect the only remain is a fragment of the true Cædmon, a monk of Whitby (inſerted in King Alfred's Tranſlation of Bede's Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory), whoſe grandeur and ſublimity are much admired.

The ſecond epoch, from the invaſion of the Danes to the arrival of the Normans, comprized a period of 274 years: and they who are deſirous of knowing how the Danes robbed the purer Saxon of its native elegance, will find ample ſatisfaction in the Theſaurus of Dr. Hickes. For though, as a language ſeldom written, it might have many variations, yet was it never ſo various or ſo arbitrary as in periods when the proſperity of learning might have been expected to have given it a more ſettled form.

The period of the Dano Saxon tongue was that in which the interchange of vowels was moſt conſpicuous*: a circumſtance which the Saxon ſtudent muſt be ever mindful of. It was a period, too, when metatheſis was frequent.* Monoſyllables were frequently changed for diſſyllables and diſſyllables for monoſyllables. Letters were ſometimes added to the end of words, as b in pomb, ð in hælenð, and the final a in the Cimbric infinitive was changed to æ, e, i, o, and u; and ſo repugnant to the ideas of the Dano Saxons was the final u, that for the ſake of removing it they ſometimes dropped the laſt ſyllable of a word; as in eꝑꝛo for eꝑꝛona. But among all the exotic forms of writing, none was more conſpicuous than the termination of the infinitive in *a* inſtead of *an*; nor was this the only part of the verb that change of termination was confined to: and even the caſes of nouns were confounded againſt ſyntax. Such are ſome of the leading features in the great corruption of the Dano-Saxon dialect. Dr. Hickes has adduced innumerable inſtances of theſe from one of the fineſt and moſt valuable manuſcripts in the language. He has pointed out this confuſion not only in the caſes, but in the numbers of nouns; in the joining adjectives and ſubſtantives of different genders, in the paſſive uſe of active verbs, and in many other particulars which ſeem to place all rules of grammar at defiance. The manuſcript alluded to is the celebrated Ruſhworth Codex, now depoſited in the Bodleian Library. Some additional and valuable information concerning the Dano-Saxon dialect, from the Durham Book in the Muſeum (MS. Cotton Nero. D. iv.), of equal age and beauty with the Ruſhworth Manuſcript, may be derived from the following letter written by the ſame great maſter of northern learning to Mr., afterwards Biſhop, Nicolſon, and left undated.

"HONOURED SIR,

"I now come after a long ſilence, for which I aſk your pardon, to anſwer your obliging letter of Oct. 31. I have ſince that time had the misfortune of two removals, and other avocations, or elſe I had replied ſooner. The church of Durham, with great unanimity and civility, have contributed twenty pounds, for which I am in a great meaſure obliged to you and the example of your church, which I now begin to hope moſt of the reſt will follow. In your tranſlation of the Saxon verſes of Durham I will let *ſecij* ſtand, and only make thoſe two alterations you allow of. I intend to ſend you the Dano-Saxonico Menologium, and my verſion of it, which I deſire you to reviſe, and tell me your free opinion of every thing.

* The great interchange of vowels, ſo remarkable in the earlier periods of nearly all the European languages, muſt perhaps be generally referred to the Eaſt. In many inſtances it reſembles the general properties of what grammarians term the Attic dialect of the Greeks.

* As tintenge for tintnege. I think

I think I told you formerly it was in the Cædmonian verſe; and it and the notes I have written upon it are to conclude the chapter *De Poetria Anglo-Saxonum*. In anſwer to your objection about St. Cuthbert's and Bede's book, I anſwer, that the Latin texts in both are very ancient, eſpecially the Cottonian, which may be above 900 years old, and ſo before the Danes invaded Britain. But though the original Latin texts in both are ſo old, yet the verſions and the hands they are written in are much younger, and the manner of interlineation in many places ſhews that the Latin exemplars were firſt written: not to mention ſuch ignorant paſſages in ſuch verſions as could not agree to the learned times between Theodore, who advanced learning to a great height in the Saxon churches, and the invaſion of the Danes DCCXCIII. who brought barbarity among them. You know how Ælfric complains: and accordingly it is evident from thoſe verſions, that neither of the gloſſators, eſpecially of the Cottonian Book, underſtood Latin, as where he renders *ceciderunt in ſpinas*, ȝeꝑeollon in ꝑoꝼnum, & hꝉẏȝum.—*Viz: imus*, ꝑe ꝼohton, i. e. *viſimus*.—*In farinæ tribus ſatis*, in mealo ȝenoh ðꝛim. — *Cædebant ramos*, ȝeðeꝼꝛcon tuiȝȝo.—*Nuptiæ quidem*, ꝑæꝼmo ꝼum.—*Sine ejiciam feſtucam*, buta ic poꝛðe ꝼꝛe.—*Vox in Rama*, ꝼꝛeꝑn in tꝛiȝȝa. He could not render *tetraritha* nor *locuſtæ*, and many words more: and can you think ſuch a tranſlator could live before the invaſion of the Danes? Are not theſe ſpecimens of the ignorance Ælfric complains of, that no prieſt before Dunſtan's time could write, or underſtand Latin. I mightily like your notion of the language of the Angli. It was in that dialect I believe the true Cædmon wrote, of which perhaps I have diſcovered a MS.; but of that more at leiſure. With all hearty thanks and ſervice, I ſubſcribe your obliged humble ſervant,

"G. H."

The former part of this letter evidently alludes to the Theſaurus, which was not long after publiſhed. So particular mention of theſe curious manuſcripts may perhaps excite a wiſh in the reader to become better acquainted with their hiſtory, which he will find exceeding curious.—The Ruſhworth Codex is aſſerted to have been once in the poſſeſſion of the venerable Bede: and the Cotton Manuſcript was the ſame which was given by Athelſtan to the monks of Durham. Teſtimonies concerning both manuſcripts may be found in Mareſchall's Obſervations attached to the Anglo-Saxon Goſpels, p. 491, 492; Camden's Remains, chap. 3; Smith's Catalogue of the Cotton Library, Art. Nero, D. iv.; in the Preface to Selden's Hiſtoria Anglicanæ Scriptores, X. edit. Lond. 1653, p. 25; the younger Junius's Catalogue of Books prefixed to his Gothic Gloſſary; in Archbiſhop Uſher's poſtumous Hiſtoria dogmatica Controverſiæ inter Orthodoxos et Pontificios de Scripturis et Sacris Vernaculis, Lond. 1690, p. 105; and in Wharton's Appendix to it, p. 465; in the xixth chapter of Dr. Hickes's Inſtitutions of the Saxon Language in the Theſaurus. Biſhop Nicolſon's Hiſtorical Library, ed. 1696, p. 102; in the Catalogue of Books at the end of Dr. Hickes's Grammar, Oxon. 1688, p. 139; and in the ſecond Diſſertation prefixed to Mr. Warton's Hiſtory of Engliſh Poetry.

We now come to the third, or Normanno-Saxon epoch of the language; for whoſe introduction due preparation had been made, not only by the conſtant reſort of the Norman nobles to the Court of the Confeſſor, but by the very ſyſtem of education for children, who learnt French at ſchool. The Frankiſh idiom was now viſibly intermixing in our language, whoſe ſubjugation was completed by the Norman conqueſt. The changes it produced (too numerous for us to conſider with minuteneſs) have been accurately traced by Dr. Hickes; and a due conſideration of them by the careful reader will afford lights upon our preſent orthography which might otherwiſe elude his obſervation.

G was ſometimes melted into i or ẏ; as in iunȝe for ȝeonȝe, young; cæie for cæȝe, a key; and ælmihti for ælmihtiȝ. C was in many caſes rejected, and k received as its ſubſtitute, as in kynȝ for cynȝ; in others ch was adopted, as in child for cild. F, under the new invaders, was limited in its power; live was the ſubſtitute for liꝼe, ꝼeoven for ꝼeoꝼen, and heovene for heoꝼone; all of which are yet retained. A final was ſometimes changed for e, and ſometimes totally omitted. E gave place to the diphthong æ; and ð and ȝ were indiſcriminately applied. ꝼ, when preceding m, was rejected, as in pimman for pꝼman. Um was occaſionally altered to en; and ſuch ſubſtantives as before had their nominative and accuſative caſes plural ending in aꝛ had now their terminations in eꝛ, as, for ꝼtanaꝛ, ꝼtaneꝛ; ſuch alſo were biꝛcopeꝛ, cinȝeꝛ, &c. Alterations of a minuter nature in the ſpelling of words muſt be ſought for in Dr. Hickes, who has diſplayed extraordinary acuteneſs in marking the new words and barbarities of phraſe

phraſe which the Normans introduced.—The words he has divided into three claſſes, the Gallo-Francic, the Gallo-Latin, and the Daniſh. Among the firſt of theſe ranks ȝnæꝑ, *a grave* (or repoſitory for the dead). Such too were, generally ſpeaking, the names for animal food which had been prepared for the table, as *Beef*, *Mutton*, *Veal*; while to the living animal its Saxon name was ſtill preſerved: a proof perhaps that the Normans were better ſkilled in the art of the cook than of the herdſman. Of the ſecond, or Gallo-Latin claſs, a ſlight peruſal of a few pages of the Saxon Chronicle will ſupply a hundred inſtances.* And of the Daniſh it muſt be obſerved, that when theſe conquerors iſſued from the North under the banner of their chieftain Rollo, they carried with them a dialect pretty near the early Saxon, parts of which they mingled with the Frankiſh tongue; ſo that for many words imported by the Normans we have to ſeek a Cimbric origin. Among theſe were our preſent *fellow*, *to call*, *to crave*, and ꝑahtlan, *to ſettle*. Beſide theſe, there are a few words which the Normans introduced, whoſe parentage remains in uncertainty; ꝑeæ, *ſhe*; and ꝑcattenah, *to ſcatter*, are two of them.

Having thus briefly hinted at the riſe and changes of the language, it may be proper to ſay ſomething of the grammars. Our Saxon-Grammarians, with the hope of rendering their works as appropriate in foreign countries as in their own, have generally cloathed their inſtructions in the Latin language; yet was this the ſole complaint, it might be borne with; but the grammatical ſtudy which they recommend is planned and conducted on the principles of Latin grammar. Nor is this confined to Saxon grammars only: the ſame degeneracy has crept into the principles of modern Engliſh grammar, and perhaps with greater facility, as our language has at various times received many augmentations from the Latin.—But in Engliſh, though there is much Latin, the Saxon predominates. The Romans, by conqueſt and migration, continually changed and amplified the genius of their language: it was their pride to improve it both in energy and comprehenſion. But the Engliſh have been ever proud to boaſt the perſpicuity of their native tongue; its verbs have never been objected to as complex; nor do they want inflections to ſignify the varities of time; and that multiplication of tenſes which loads the Latin tongue is perfectly unneceſſary in the Engliſh; in ſhort, as the language of a civilized nation, its form and conſtruction is the ſimpleſt in the world; and for all theſe beauties it is indebted to the Saxon.

Of the Saxon Grammars, however, of which the world is already in poſſeſſion, the beſt, the moſt elegant, and moſt conciſe, is Mr. Thwaites's;* it is a compendium of all that is indiſpenſably requiſite for a ſcholar in the larger Grammar of Dr. Hickes. Both Mrs. Elſtob's Rudiments,† the Grammar Mr. Lye prefixed to the Etymology of Junius (Oxford, 1743, fol.), and Mr. Manning's to Lye's Dictionary ſtand much indebted to it. Mrs. Elſtob was however unwilling to acknowledge Mr. Thwaites's ſeventh declenſion of nouns ſubſtantive; perhaps becauſe Dr. Hickes had omitted it. And Mr. Lye reduced the number of declenſions to four; andȝit and ꝑonꝺ, which formed the third and fourth of Mr. Thwaites's, being viewed as exceptions from the firſt. Another Grammar, but now unuſually ſcarce, was publiſhed in 1726, by the celebrated Orator Henley, as the tenth number of his Complete Linguiſt. Such ſtudents as have time and opportunity will find it no waſte of labour to peruſe them all. Whatever eſſential, from the copiouſneſs of Dr. Hickes's Grammar, may have fled from memory, Mr. Thwaites's will recal and fix. Mrs. Elſtob gives moſt, if not all, the grammatical terms in true old Saxon, from Ælfric's Tranſlation of Priſcian. And Mr. Manning, it will be readily owned, has placed ſeveral parts of the grammar in a new light.

* From the arrival of St. Auſtin it is probable Latin words were gradually mixed with the genuine Saxon. And many innovations muſt be attributed to King Alfred, who in the execution of his great deſign of rendering learning not only more perfect but more general, brought into uſe many words of Latin etymology.

* Grammatica Anglo-Saxonica ex Hickeſiano Ling. Septentr. Theſauro excerpta.—Oxon. 1711. 8vo.

† The Rudiments of Grammar for the Engliſh-Saxon Tongue, firſt given in Engliſh by Eliz. Elſtob. Lond. 1715. 4to.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE found much inconvenience from the ſtate, or rather the execution, of part of our bankrupt laws; eſpecially the declaration and payment of dividends. Many a dividend is loſt to the right owner for want of information as to time of payment, and place where, and party paying, &c. How the inconvenience may be remedied I do not know. If you drop the hint, Mr. Editor, we ſhall probably ſoon find ſome of your intelligent correſpondents with a plan at hand, much better than any I could ſuggeſt. But, would it be practicable to publiſh, annually or occaſionally, a liſt of unclaimed dividends under bankrupt and inſolvent eſtates, as the Bank publiſhed unclaimed dividends of ſtock? A work of this deſcription would experience no want of ſubſcribers.

Would it be inconſiſtent with the conſtitution and object of that reſpectable body, the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, to offer a premium for the moſt compiete liſt, within a given time? Or would it not be a profitable adventure for a Company?

Suppoſe every houſe furniſhing a certain number of dividends for inſertion, were preſented with a copy gratis, as an inducement to aſſiſt. Moſt would recover ſomething, otherwiſe irrecoverable.

I am aware of difficulties, apparently inſurmountable; but *Labor omnia vincit*. There are perſons whoſe buſineſs it is to regulate the affairs of bankrupts, &c. Theſe, I preſume, would be proper and capable for the work.

I have often thought, a ſociety, whoſe object ſhould be to collect information for the man of buſineſs, in order to remove difficulties he is expoſed to, in the proſecution of his traffic, both at home and abroad, &c. would be of great advantage and utility in this mercantile country. Is there any ſuch Society in exiſtence?—Which Society among us comes neareſt to the object? Your's,

A FREQUENT CREDITOR.

For the Monthly Magazine.

PROOFS *of the* PERMANENCY *of the* STATE *of* UNSUSCEPTIBILITY *of the* SMALL POX, *by* MEANS *of the* COW POCK.

MR. B. JESTY, and his ſon, Mr. Robert Jeſty, of Downſhay, Iſle of Purbeck, proved, at the Vaccine Inſtitution, Broad-ſtreet, Firſt, that the former had the cow-pock caſually, about fifty years ago, and though often in contact with people ill of the ſmall-pox, he eſcaped it.

Secondly, That he himſelf inoculated his wife and two ſons, Robert and Benjamin, from his cows, when the ſmall-pox was in the village, and in his houſe, in 1774.

Thirdly, That all the three vaccinated perſons have often been in the way of the ſmall-pox, without taking it.

Fourthly, That the two ſons were inoculated for the ſmall pox fifteen years ago, without effect.

Fifthly, While they were in town the laſt fortnight.

Mr. Robert Jeſty was inoculated by four punctures, for the ſmall-pox, immediately from a child in the ſixth day of the eruption, at Dr. Pearſon's Lecture room, in the preſence of his pupils.

Sixthly, Mr. Jeſty diſliking the ſmall-pox, he was alſo again inoculated, in four places, with the vaccine matter, from a ſubject in the ninth day of vaccination.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

DR. TOULMIN, in the advertiſement to his edition of Neal's Hiſtory of the Puritans, publiſhed in 1793, ſolicited "communications as materials for the continuation of the Hiſtory of the Proteſtant Diſſenters from the Revolution to the preſent Times."

You will oblige ſeveral diſtant readers by informing them, through the medium of your valuable Magazine, whether there is any proſpect of ſuch a work being ſoon publiſhed. I am, &c.

New York, JAMES EASTBURN.
July 13, 1805.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GLEANINGS *in* NATURAL HISTORY.

No. II.

THE CAT.

IN the year 1798, a cat with a ſingle kitten was brought to one of the pupils of the Weſtminſter hoſpital, by a perſon belonging to that hoſpital, who had taken them from the hollow part of a decayed tree in the Bird-cage-walk, St. James's Park. At the time they were found the kitten appeared to be ten or twelve days old. They were taken care of; and the curioſity of the pupils was greatly excited to know, if poſſible, what inducement the mother could have had to adopt ſo unuſual an aſylum for her off-

ſpring. After various enquiries in the neighbourhood to aſcertain the owner of the cat, he was at length diſcovered to be a milkman who lived in Tothill-fields. This man had alſo a dog, with which the cat had generally lived on the moſt friendly terms. During her pregnancy, however, ſhe had become ſomewhat ill-tempered, and the two animals quarrelled. The conſequence of the quarrel was, that the cat on a ſudden entirely forſook the houſe, and was loſt to the family. What inducement ſhe could have had to wander at leaſt a mile and a half from her home, to take her reſidence, at laſt, in a hollow tree, can ſcarcely be conjectured; unleſs we may ſuppoſe that this was the firſt place that preſented itſelf, likely to afford ſhelter for herſelf and her young ones. Although ſhe had only a ſingle kitten when ſhe was found, yet as ſhe was at that time in an extremely lean and emaciated ſtate, it is not improbable that ſhe might have had more, but had been compelled by hunger to devour them, as many other animals are known occaſionally to do in ſuch circumſtances.

HORSE.

Fleury, in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, remarks, that about the year 799, a council was held in England, one of the decrees of which forbade the cutting off of horſes' tails, and the eating of their fleſh.

ELEPHANT.

The Sieur Brüe, in his Travels along the Weſtern Coaſt of Africa, informs us that ſome Frenchmen in ſailing up the river Kurbali, in a boat, found an elephant faſt in the mud, which they hoped, in conſequence, to make an eaſy prize. When they got near they fired at him with their muſkets, but the balls only ſerved to enrage the animal. The elephant, fixed as he was in the mud, had no other means of avenging himſelf than by filling his trunk with muddy water, and pouring it in a torrent upon his aſſailants. This was ſo often repeated, that the men were at length obliged to row off, in order to empty their boat of the mud. In the mean time, continues the writer, with the aid of a ſtrong flood ſetting down the river, the animal was enabled to ſwim in ſafety to the ſhore, and eſcape.

He ſays that the elephants lie in the mud of the river ſometimes in herds of forty, fifty, or upwards. This, as he conjectures, is for the purpoſe of cooling and refreſhing themſelves. He aſſerts that they ſcarcely take any notice of travellers as they paſs by them, unleſs the latter are raſh enough to fire at and wound any of them, in which caſe they are ſometimes known to become dangerous enemies.

According to the account of Captain Hawkins, written about the year 1608, and publiſhed in Purchas's Pilgrims, the Great Mogul kept at that time no fewer than three hundred elephants in the royal ſtables. Theſe were, at certain times, all brought before him, richly clad in trappings of cloth of gold or velvet. They were ſo well trained and managed, that Hawkins ſays he ſaw the king command one of his ſons, a boy only ſeven years old, to go to one of the elephants for the purpoſe of being lifted up in his trunk. The animal performed this part by taking the child from the ground, and placing him in the hands of one of his keepers. He afterwards, on being ordered, did the ſame to ſeveral other children which were preſent.

Smith, in the Account of his Voyage to Guinea (performed in the early part of laſt century), informs us that the motion of the elephant in the water is ſo ſwift that no ten-oared boat could be able to keep pace with it. He ſays that the elephants fed principally on a ſort of fruit not unlike a papaw, which grows wild in ſeveral parts of Guinea. This fruit is found in abundance upon Taſſo iſland, and the elephants often ſwim over thither from the continent, for the purpoſe of eating it.

THE LION.

A Florentine nobleman had a mule ſo exceedingly vicious as to be altogether ungovernable, from its kicking and biting every perſon that approached it. He ordered it to be turned into the court of his menagerie, and a lion to be let looſe upon it. The lion roared aloud when he firſt obſerved the animal, but the mule, without ſeeming at all alarmed, ran into a corner of the court, and ſo placed herſelf that ſhe could only be attacked in the rear. In this ſituation ſhe waited the onſet, at the ſame time watching with the greateſt attention all the motions of her adverſary. The lion, aware of the difficulty, uſed all his art, but to no purpoſe, to throw her off her guard. At laſt the mule, ſeizing a favourable opportunity, gave him ſuch a ſalute, in the face, with her hind feet, as to beat out eight or ten of his teeth; and to compel the animal to retire to his lodge, without making any further attempts to ſeize upon her, and thus leaving her in quiet poſſeſſion of the field.—*Voyage dans l'Affrique Occidentale par Labat*, vol. ii. p. 16.

It is a vulgar error that the lion is alarmed

alarmed at the crowing of a cock. He is, however, ſaid to be frightened at the appearance of ſerpents near him. Some of the Moors, induced by this notion, when they are purſued by a lion, are ſaid occaſionally to looſe their turban entirely out, and wave about the twiſted linen ſo as to make it appear like a ſerpent. The Sieur Frejus, in his Travels in Mauritania, informs us that this will always have the deſired effect of driving the animals away.

The natural diſpoſition of the lion is univerſally allowed to have more of magnanimity, and contempt for inferior enemies, than that of moſt other large and predatory animals. This has induced many perſons to relate wonderful, and, in ſome inſtances, altogether incredible ſtories reſpecting this royal beaſt. A Jacobin monk of Verſailles, ſays the Pere Labat, being in ſlavery at Mequinez, reſolved, with a companion, to attempt his eſcape. They got out of their priſon, and travelled during the night only, to a conſiderable diſtance, reſting in the woods by day, and hiding themſelves amongſt the buſhes. At the end of the ſecond night they came to a pond. This was the firſt water they had ſeen ſince their eſcape, and of courſe they approached it with great eagerneſs; but when they were at a little diſtance from the bank, they obſerved a lion. After ſome conſultation, they agreed to go up to the animal, and ſubmiſſively to implore his pity: accordingly they kneeled before the beaſt, and in a mournful tone related their misfortunes and miſeries. The lion, as they told the ſtory, ſeemed affected at the relation, and withdrew to ſome diſtance from the water. This gave the boldeſt of the men an opportunity of going down to the pond, and filling his veſſels, whilſt the other continued his lamentable oration. They afterwards both paſſed on their way before the lion, which made no attempt whatever either to injure or moleſt them. The ſtory, as thus related by two ſuperſtitious old monks, is too ridiculous to obtain any credit as to the motives which induced the animal to ſuch a mode of conduct. It, however, may be conſidered to reſt on a better foundation, when it is obſerved that the lion might have had his appetite fully ſatisfied previouſly to their appearance, and at that moment have been too indolent to attempt to injure them. His retiring at the relation of their ſtory, was, no doubt, to ſuit his own convenience only, thus interrupted as he was by the wanderers.

The Moors uſe the ſkin of the lion as quilts for their beds. It is ſaid to have the remarkable property of keeping rats or mice out of any room where it is depoſited, for a conſiderable length of time after it is taken from the animal.

THE TIGER.

In 1693, when M. Boſman was on the coaſt of Guinea, ſeveral ſheep kept at one of the forts had been deſtroyed by a tiger, which at length became ſo bold that he once made his appearance about three o'clock in the afternoon. Boſman perceived his approach, and, accompanied by a gunner, two Engliſhmen, and two negroes, all armed with muſkets, he purſued and overtook the animal, but not before he got into a ſmall thicket of underwood, which they beſet. The gunner entered the thicket, but in a few minutes came running out, almoſt frightened to death, and leaving behind him his hat and ſlippers. The tiger had bitten him, but, luckily for the poor fellow, the breaking down of ſome of the branches ſo much alarmed the animal as to make him retreat again. One of the Engliſhmen on this reſolved to enter the wood with his muſket, and, if poſſible, to diſlodge the animal. The tiger ſuffered him to approach tolerably near, then ſprang upon him with extreme fury, and would ſoon have torn him to pieces, had not his cries brought Boſman and the negroes to his aſſiſtance, who compelled the ferocious animal to quit his prey. The man, however, was ſo wounded, as to remain altogether ſenſeleſs for ſome hours afterwards, and in conſequence the men retired and gave up the combat.

This ſame tiger was not, however, deterred from coming again in the courſe of a few days, and killing ſome more ſheep, which induced Boſman to attempt another mode of deſtroying him. He made a ſort of trap of ſtrong pales, twelve feet long, and four broad, and faſtened it to the ground, by placing on the top upwards of a thouſand weight of ſtones. It had a double plank door, and in a ſmall place in one corner were put two ſmall hogs, ſo ſecured that the tiger could not poſſibly get at them. The door was ſet open, like that of a rat-trap. The ſtratagem ſucceeded ſo well, that three days afterwards the animal was caught. He did not, as it was expected, roar out on finding himſelf enſnared, but immediately ſet to work with his teeth in order to eat through the

boards; and had not perſons been ſtationed to watch the trap, he would have effected his eſcape in the courſe of half or three quarters of an hour, for he ſoon rent the inner from the outer door, and gnawed the pales through half their thickneſs. Boſman was called to the ſpot; and, to ſecure the animal, he put the muzzle of his gun, loaded with three balls, betwixt the pales. The furious beaſt eagerly catched at it with his mouth, and was killed by its ſingle diſcharge.

Contrary to the received opinion, this traveller found that the tiger is not much afraid of fire: for in ſpite of the great fires that were kindled for the purpoſe of preventing the approach of the abovementioned animal, he often came apparently fearleſs to the ſheep-folds, and devoured his prey unreſtrained by the light.

THE RACCOON.

This animal is frequently hunted by dogs in ſome parts of North America. And when it runs up a tree to ſave itſelf, which, if poſſible, it contrives to do, a man generally climbs after it, and ſhakes it to the ground, when the dogs kill it. It is a very deſtructive animal amongſt poultry, creeping by night into the houſes where they are kept, and ſometimes deſtroying at one onſet a whole flock. It is eaſily tamed, and may even be rendered ſo docile as to run about the ſtreets, like a domeſtic animal. But it is altogether impoſſible to break it of its miſchievous habit of thieving. Sugar and other ſweet meats muſt be carefully hidden from it, for if the cheſts or boxes containing theſe be not conſtantly faſtened, it opens them, and devours their contents with great eagerneſs. It is on this account chiefly that many perſons are induced to forbear the diverſion which this ape-like animal would otherwiſe afford them.

The fleſh of the raccoon is eaten, and is ſaid to be exceedingly well-flavoured. Their ſkins are uſed in the manufacture of hats, and the fur is ſaid to rank next to that of the beaver for excellence. The inhabitants of America frequently wear the tail round their necks in winter.

Theſe animals, in their wild ſtate, lodge in the hollows of trees during the day, never going out except at night, unleſs the day be cloudy, and unuſually dark. Profeſſor Kalm was informed by ſeveral perſons well acquainted with the manners of the raccoons, that in bad weather, eſpecially during ſnow, or ſtorms, they will ſometimes lie in their holes for a week together without once making their appearance abroad. In gardens they often do much damage among the apples, cheſnuts, plums, and grapes. When they obſerve a hen ſitting on her eggs, they are ſaid firſt to kill the bird, and then devour the eggs.

THE PORCUPINE.

Theſe animals are found in plenty in the woods of Ceylon; and the Dutch ſettlers frequently hunt them with dogs. Their ſharp quills, however, often faſten into the bodies of dogs that ruſh too eagerly upon them, ſo that it is by no means uncommon for them to loſe their lives in the purſuit.—*Thunberg's Travels*, vol. iv. p. 233.

THE STORK.

In the winter ſeaſon ſtorks are very numerous in Seville. Almoſt every tower in the city is peopled with them, and they return every year each to their proper neſts. They deſtroy all the vermin to be found on the tops of the houſes; and from this circumſtance and their devouring a great number of ſnakes, which abound in the neighbourhood, they are conſidered by the inhabitants as welcome gueſts, and are looked upon with peculiar veneration. —*Dillon's Travels in Spain*, p. 308.

THE NIGHTINGALE.

This bird ſpends its winter in Lower Egypt. Sonnini ſaw ſeveral in different parts of the Delta, where they prefer the cloſeſt covert, and places near the water. Here they do not exert that melodious voice, nor thoſe brilliant modulations which make our European groves reſound. The only ſound they utter here is that kind of hoarſe note, that rattling in the throat, which in Europe ſucceeds their uſual ſtrains. They arrive in Egypt in the autumn, and depart in ſpring. They are, however, perhaps, more freely diſperſed through Syria, and ſome other diſtricts of Aſia, than Egypt. Sonnini, however, obſerves that they are ſufficiently common in the latter country.—*Sonnini's Travels in Egypt* vol. ii. p. 51.

THE COMMON SNIPE.

The fields about Roſetta, which had juſt been ſtripped of the crop of rice, were filled with ſnipes. They were ſingularly numerous. Theſe birds arrive in Egypt in the beginning of November, and paſs their whole winter there.—*Sonnini*, vol. i. p. 338.

(*To be continued.*)

ORIGINAL

ORIGINAL POETRY.

A DIRGE.

SPEED on the Night-wind's wing, my sighs,
While bends my head to earth;
Go, seek the grave where CURRIE lies,
The grave of parted worth!

The piercing, rapid, ardent, mind,
To useful science bent;
Th' expansive soul, to human kind
With free devotion lent;

Ambition high of noble fame,
From pride from envy clear,
That burnt, a bright benignant flame,
His onward course to cheer;

The beaming eye that lurk'd below
The furrow'd brow of thought;
The large discourse of lucid flow
With bland persuasion fraught;

The helping hand, the watchful eye
Awake to ev'ry call;
The heartfelt tone of sympathy,
"That dearer was than all:"

These, these, grim Death! thy hasty prey,
To yon cold tomb are borne,
And Mem'ry still from day to day
Must linger there to mourn.

Speed on the Night-wind's wing, my Sighs,
While bends my head to earth;
Go, seek the grave where CURRIE lies,
The grave of parted worth!

L. A.

ADDRESSED TO A BRANCH OF THE RIVER AVON.

AH! happy stream, that glides away
Through vales romantic, wild and gay,
Yet scarcely rippling heard to stray,
A calm unruffled tide;
Whose placid current, deep and clear,
Reflects the pencil'd landscape near,
And murmurs on the pilgrim's ear,
Who wanders by its side;

Till lost in lowly shades unseen,
It quits the mild Arcadian scene,
And hides in tangl'd thickets green
Its many winding way.
Such is the hapless maiden's lot,
Who pensive loves, by all forgot,
To seek some lone sequester'd spot,
Or ivy'd cloister grey.

There soon the sufferer sinks to rest,
No more with earthly cares oppress,
And o'er that once lov'd heaving breast
The quivering alders wave.
Yet Cynthia, empress of the night,
Descending oft, with dewy light,
In starry zone and circlet bright,
Shall bless the vestal's grave.

M.

THE YEAR's LAST DAY.

WESTWARD, with declining motion,
Sinks the sun, the king of day,
Early, from the eastern ocean,
To emerge with golden ray.

Now we view no Flora closing
In the dusk her sleeping train,
Or the dawn of morn disclosing
All the beauties of her reign.

Tho' Winter spurn her lilies, roses,
Yet Lucilia, Nature's child,
'Mid the storms of night reposes,
Like the snow-drop in the wild.

VIGIL.

DE HOROLOGIO PULVEREO.

PERSPICUUS vitro pulvis qui dividit horas,
Dum vagus angustum sæpe recurrit iter,
Olim erat Alcippus, qui Gallæ ut vidit ocellos,
Arsit, et est subito factus ab igne cinis.
Irrequiete cinis! miseros testabere amantes,
More tuo, nulla posse quiete frui.

IMITATED.

THE sand, that ceaseless in the crystal pours
Its narrow stream, and marks the fleeting hours,
Was young Nicander once, nor fame distrust,
By Clara's sparkling eyes consum'd to dust;
Which, never now at rest, informs mankind,
That love is destin'd no repose to find.

E. HARWOOD.

For the Monthly Magazine.

WHY is the rose, whose sweets regal'd the sense,
When blooming on his mossy native tree,
Far to a stranger's breast transplanted thence,
No more an object of delight to me?

Why is the Nymph, whom once, with fond desire
I cherish'd as the darling of my heart,
An alien—from whose sight I now retire,
As shuns the wary bird the fowler's art?

She charms another with her winning grace,
With secret glance lights up his longing eye;
And blushes when she marks his smiling face,
Her looks, her smiles, her blushes tell me why!

Thus, when a child, I thought the moon was mine—
Queen of the blue and starry realms of night!
But lo! her heav'nly beauties only shine,
Enamour'd of the Sun, her God of light.

LOVE ELEGY.

THE ſparkling wine foams high—a truce to Care!
Time bids us haſte celeſtial joys to ſip;
The ſmiling bev'rage, like a wanton fair,
Starts from the cup to meet the glowing lip.

And will ye ſlight the roſy God of Wine?
Deep in the bowl diſſolve Love's magic pearl;
For coy and cruel nymphs forbear to pine,
Pleaſure knows none but the kind, willing girl.

Cupid! vile urchin, in Love's laſt campaign,
Deep was my wound when miſchief wing'd thy dart!
But tell me, Chloe, what was thy diſdain?
With keener woe it rent my bleeding heart.

Like ſome poor ghoſt, whoſe grave knows no repoſe,
I walk'd the night, devour'd with wan deſpair;
Scaling the cliff, tho' bent with heavy woes,
I plung'd amidſt the waves to drown my care.

Cold was the ſea that quench'd my boſom's fire;
Love ſank o'erwhelm'd amidſt old Ocean's roar;
Loud rav'd the wind, yet calm grew each deſire,
I curſt my fair one's charms—and ſought the ſhore.

"Unfeeling Ocean," weeping Cupids ſung,
"Could not our pray'rs your cruel boſom move?
"When from your womb our mother, Venus, ſprung,
"Alas! how could you prove the Death of Love?

HILARIO.

For the Monthly Magazine.

HAIL! to thee, Maid* of power divine,
Thou who canſt make the future ſhine,
In Flatt'ry's colours dreſt:
Bring with thee ſcenes of fairy joy,
Unmix'd with care, or baſe alloy,
And ſooth my ſoul to reſt.

Borne on thy pow'rful wings, I ſoar
Beyond Britannia's happy ſhore,
To Eaſtern climes afar;
Where* Science firſt her iron bands
Burſt, and illum'd the neighb'ring lands
With her bright beaming ſtar.

Where Britiſh warriors oft have bled,
And oft mix'd glorious with the dead,
To ſerve their Country's cauſe:
Where Clive victorious laurels gain'd,
Where Haſtings juſtly was arraign'd
By injur'd Britain's laws.

Ere three revolving years are paſt,
My eyes thy golden coaſts at laſt
May view in real dreſs;
Where Ganges rolls his foaming floods
Thro' fruitful plains and dreary woods,
My limbs the green earth preſs.

Knutsford, A.
Sept. 4, 1805.

* Hope.

THE MISANTHROPE.

WELCOME thou blaſting ſtorm!
That, burſting, wrecks the peaſant's humble hope,
Thou ſhoweſt me Nature in congenial form,
And rend'ſt a world to joy a Miſanthrope.

Each fire-flaſh tranſport gives,
And dark delight each thundering peal inſpires;
It ſeems as Hell was ſwallowing all that lives,
And gulphing Nature in eternal fires.

Yet once this boſom glow'd
With ev'ry generous impulſe youth can raiſe,
Freſh-blooming Hope illumin'd life's dark road,
And ſmiling Pleaſures ſeem'd to court my ways.

But ſoon the Tempeſt's gloom
In leaden clouds enwrapt each joy-gilt ſcene;
Smooth fawning Treachery lur'd me to my doom,
And ſtamp'd my curſe on all the ſons of men!

Power of the blaſting Storms!
Pour on each mortal head the lightning's rage!
Give Nature to her elemental forms,
And blot the world from thy recording page!

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* Alluding to the progreſs of Science from the Eaſt to the Weſtern World.

EXTRACTS

Extracts from the Port-folio of a Man of Letters.

DR. WILLIAM BROOME.

IN an original letter to him from Mr. Pope, dated Auguſt 29, 1730, and giving him an account of Elijah Fenton's death, was this curious paſſage. "I condole with you from my heart, on the loſs of ſo worthy a man, and a friend to us both. Now he is gone I muſt tell you, he has done you many a good office, and ſet your character in the faireſt light to ſome, who either miſtook you, or knew you not. I doubt not he has done the ſame for me.—Adieu! Let us love his memory, and profit by his example."

EPITAPH ON AN ASS.

The Milaneſe author of "Voyage d'Eſpagne fait en l'Année 1755, tranſlated into French from the Italian, by Pere de Livoy, Barnabite, Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. 1772; at p. 101 of vol. ii. gives a very ingenious and epigrammatical epitaph in Italian upon the aſs which carried his baggage, among which were his books, and by falling into a ditch, was drowned, by which means his books were ſpoiled. He had the aſs buried and made the following epitaph upon it; but the beauty and poignancy is not preſerved in any of the tranſlations. It was in his paſſage between Valladoſid and Salamanca.

Qui d'un pigro aſinel ripoſan l'oſſa,
Che non uſo a portar di libri il pondo
Cadde, e mon nella vicina foſſa,
Seco traendo tutti i libri al fondo.
Deh! paſſagier, 'chai pizzicore, et poſſa
Di traſcinar volumi per lo mondo,
Non ti venga, per dio! la fantaſia
Di mai fidare agli aſin libraria.

C'ygit maitre baudet, d'indolente memoire,
Qui, de livres portant un trop peſant fardeau,
Perit, en les fauſſant dans un foſſé plein d'eau,
Pour dernier trait de ſon hiſtoire.
O vous! de vos livres jaloux,
Voyageurs, qui croiriez perdre la Tramontane
S'ils n'etoient par tout avec vous,
Gardez-vous d'en charger un Ane.

On m'avertit, que cette Epitaphe etant en Italien, ne ſeroit pas communément intendue; c'eſt pourquoi j'en fis en Eſpagnol une autre que voici:

Aqui yace ſepultado
Un Borricho dedichardo
Que caendo en fatal rio,
Pobrecito, ſe morio,
Por traen libros atados,
Que quedaron bien mojados:
Epor eſſo no uego a ſer
En Salamanco Bachiller.

D'un Ane ici c'eſt le Tombeau,
Glorieux de porter de livres une charge,
Au bord de cette foſſé il marchait trop au large,
Et culbutant, perit en les fauſſant dans l'eau!

Il alloit avec gravité;
Mais malheur à qui le pied manque!
Sans cet 'echec il eut été
Fait Bachelier de Salamanque.

PHYSICIANS.

In the remoteſt ages, the Egyptians had no other phyſicians than their prieſts. This cuſtom obtained likewiſe amongſt the Syrians and Hebrews. Aſa firſt uſed the aſſiſtance of proper phyſicians, and was reproved for it: 2 Chron. xvi, 12. The ſame cuſtom prevailed in India and all over the Eaſt. The ancient Tartars and Mongouls had no other phyſicians than their prieſts: and we find it ſo at preſent among all the ſavage nations of Siberia, and even in America.—*Account of the Nations of the Ruſſian Empire.*

JOHN STRYPE.

In one of the letters of Dr. Samuel Knight, canon of Ely, dated Bluntſham, near St. Ives, March 24, 1733, is the following paſſage relating to Strype, the antiquary.

"I made a viſit to old father Strype when in town laſt: he is turned of ninety, yet very briſk and well, only a decay of ſight and memory. He would fain have induced me to undertake Archbiſhop Bancroft's Life; but I have no ſtomach to it, having no great opinion of him, on more accounts than one. He had a greater inveteracy againſt the Puritans than any of his predeceſſors.

"Mr. Strype told me, that he had great materials towards the life of old Lord Burghley, and Mr. Fox, the martyrologiſt, which he wiſhed he could have finiſhed; but moſt of his papers are in characters: his grandſon is learning to decipher them."

EDWARD FOX, BISHOP OF HEREFORD, 1535.

How greatly he was in favour with Henry the VIIIth, may be diſcovered by part of a letter wrote by Richard Paiſe,

dean of St. Paul's, to the king, in 1527, when the affair of the divorce was in agitation.

"I ſende unto your grace herein cloyſed, an alphabete in the Hebrewe tunge, deſyryng the ſame to delyver the ſaide alphabete to Maiſter Foxe yourſelf, with commandement to hym to gyve good diligence for to obteine the intelligence thereof, and to have it promptly without booke, for he ſo doying ſhall within the ſpace of one monyth have ſufficient knowledge of the Hebrew tunge, for to judge thereby the Lattyn tranſlation, LXX interpreters in Greeke, and the trouth compryſed in the Hebrewe bookes, whereby ye ſhall have a great advantage, when he in whome ye put mooſte truſte, ſhall truely advertyſe you of the trouth, as I do perfectly knowe he wyll doo, both by his wyſedome, lernynge and fidelite to your highneſſe for the lytell aquayntance I have made with hym." This letter was firſt printed in Kotſer Codicis of Robert Wakefield in 1528.

TO THE REV. MR. COLE AT MILTON NEAR CAMBRIDGE.

Matſon, near Glouceſter, Aug. 15, 1774.

"DEAR SIR,

"AS I am your diſciple in Antiquities (for you ſtudied them, when I was but a ſcoffer) I think it my duty to give you ſome account of my journeyings in the good cauſe. You will not diſlike my date. I am in the very manſion, where King Charles I, and his two eldeſt ſons lay, during the ſiege; and there are marks of the laſt's hacking with his hanger on a window, as he told Mr. Selwyn's grand-father afterwards. The preſent maſter has done due honour to the royal reſidence, and erected a good marble buſt of the Martyr, in a little gallery. In a window is a ſhield in painted glaſs, with that King's, and his Queen's arms, which I gave him; ſo you ſee I am not a rebel, when *alma mater* Antiquity ſtands god-mother.

"I went again to the cathedral, and on ſeeing the monument of Edward II, a new hiſtoric doubt ſtarted, which I pray you to ſolve. His majeſty has a longiſh beard, and ſuch were certainly worn at that time. Who is the firſt hiſtorian that tells the ſtory of his being ſhaven with cold water from a ditch, and weeping to ſupply warm, as he was carried to Berkeley-caſtle? Is not this apocryphal? The houſe whence Bp. Hooper was carried to the ſtake is ſtill ſtanding *tale quale*. I made a viſit to his actual ſucceſſor Warburton, who is very infirm, ſpeaks with much heſitation, and, they ſay, begins to loſe his memory. They have deſtroyed the beautiful croſs. The two battered heads of Hen. III, and Edw. III, are in the poſt-maſter's garden.

"Yeſterday I made a jaunt four miles hence, that pleaſed me exceedingly, to Prinknaſh, the individual villa of the Abbots of Glouceſter. I wiſhed you there with their mitre on. It ſtands on a glorious but impracticable hill, in the midſt of a little foreſt of beech, and commanding Elyſium. The houſe is ſmall, but has good rooms, and though modernized here and there, not extravagantly. On the ceiling of the hall is Edward the IVth's jovial device—*A Faucon ſerrurſe*. The chapel is low and ſmall, but antique, and with painted glaſs, with many angels in their coronation robes; i. e. wings and crowns. Henry VIII, and Jane Seymour lay here; in the dining room are their arms in glaſs, and of Catherine of Arragon, and of Brays, and Bridges. Under a window, a barbarous bas-relief head of Harry, young: as it is ſtill on a ſign of an alehouſe, on the deſcent of the hill. Think of my amazement, when they ſhewed me the chapel plate, and I found on it, on four pieces, my own arms, quartering my mother-in law Skerrel's, and in a ſhield of pretence, thoſe of Forteſcue; certainly by miſtake, for thoſe of my ſiſter-in-law; as the barony of Clinton was in abeyance between her and Forteſcue Lord Clinton. The whole is modern and blundered: for Skerrel ſhould be impaled, not quartered, and inſtead of our creſt, are two ſpears tied together in a ducal coronet, and no coronet for my brother, in whoſe time this plate muſt have been made, and at whoſe ſale it was probably bought; as he finiſhed the repairs of the church at Houghton, for which I ſuppoſe, this decoration was intended. Bnt the ſilver-ſmith was no herald you ſee.

"As I deſcended the hill, I found, in a wretched cottage, a child, in an ancient oaken cradle, exactly in the form of that lately publiſhed from the cradle of Edward II. I purchaſed it for five ſhillings, but don't know whether I ſhall have fortitude enough to tranſport it to Strawberry-hill. People would conclude me in my ſecond childhood.

"Today I have been at Berkeley, and Thornbury-caſtles. The firſt diſappointed me much, though very entire. It is much ſmaller than I expected, but very entire, except a ſmall part burnt about two years ago, while the preſent earl was in the houſe. The fire began in the houſe-keep-

er's

er's room, who never appeared more; but as she was strict over the servants, and not a bone of her was found, it was supposed that she was murdered, and the body conveyed away. The situation is not elevated, nor beautiful, and little improvements made of late, but some silly ones *a' la Chinoise* by the present dowager. In good sooth, I can give you but a very imperfect account; for, instead of the lord's being gone to dine with the mayor of Gloucester, as I expected, I found him in the midst of all his captains of the militia. I am so sillily shy of strangers, and youngsters, that I hurried through the chambers and looked for nothing but the way *out* of every room. I just observed, that there were many bad portraits of the family, but none antient; as if the Berkeleys had been commissaries, and raised themselves in the last war. There is a plentiful addition of those of Lord Berkeley of Stratton; but no knights templars, or barons as old as Edward the I; yet are there three beds, on which there may have been as frisky doings three centuries ago, as there probably have been within these ten years. The room shewn for the murder of Edward II, and the 'shrieks of an agonizing king,' I verily believe to be genuine. It is a dismal chamber, almost at top of the house, quite detached, and to be approached only by a kind of foot-bridge, and from that descends a large flight of steps that terminate on strong gates, exactly a situation for a *corps de garde*. In that room they shew you a cast of a face in plaister, and tell you, it was taken from Edward's. I was not quite so easy of faith about that; for it is evidently the face of Charles the I.

"The steeple of the church, lately rebuilt handsomely, stands some paces from the body; in the latter are three tombs of the old Berkeleys, with cumbent figures. The wife of the Lord Berkeley, who was supposed to be privy to the murder, has a curious head-gear; it is like a long horse-shoe, quilted in quatre foils, and, like Lord Toppington's wig, allows no more than the breadth of a half crown to be discovered of the face.—Stay, I think I mistake; the husband was a conspirator against Richard II, not Edward. But in those days, loyalty was not so rife as at present.

"From Berkeley-castle I went to Thornbury, of which the ruins are half ruined: it would have been glorious if finished. I wish the lords of Berkeley had retained the spirit of deposing till Harry the VIIIth's time! The situation is fine, though that was not the fashion; for all the windows of the great apartment look into the inner court. The prospect was left to the servants. Here I had two adventures: I could find no body to shew me about. I saw a paltry house that I took for the sexton's at the corner of the close, and bade my servant ring, and ask, who could shew me the castle. A voice in a passion flew from a casement, and issued from a divine: 'What! what was it *his* business to shew the castle! go look for some body else! what did the fellow ring for, as if the house was on fire!' The poor Swiss came back in a fright, and said, the doctor had sworn at him. Well, we scrambled over a stone style, saw a room or two glazed near the gate, and rung at it. A damsel came forth, and satisfied our curiosity. When we had done seeing, I said, 'Child we don't know our way, and want to be directed into the London road; I see the duke's steward yonder at the window; pray desire him to come to me, that I may consult him.' She went: he stood staring at us at the window, and sent his foot-man. I do not think Courtney is resident at Thornbury. As I returned through the close, the divine came running out of breath, and without his beaver, or band, and calls out, 'Sir, I am come to justify myself; your servant says, I swore at him; I am no swearer—Lord bless me! (dropping his voice) is it Mr. Walpole!' 'Yes sir, and I think you was Lord Beauchamp's tutor, at Oxford, but I have forgot your name.' 'Holwell, sir.' 'Oh, yes;' and then I comforted him and laid the ill-breeding on my footman's being a foreigner, but could not help saying, 'I really had taken his house for the sexton's.' 'Yes, sir, it is not very good without, won't you please to walk in?' I did, and found the inside ten times worse, and a lean wife suckling a child. He was making an index to Homer, is going to publish the chief beauties; and I believe had just been reading some of the delicate civilities that pass between Agamemnon and Achilles, and that what my servant took for oaths, were only Greek compliments.' Adieu.

"You see I have not a line more of paper,

"Your's ever,

"HORACE WALPOLE."

MEMOIRS

MEMOIRS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIR *of the late* DR. CURRIE *of* LIVERPOOL.

JAMES CURRIE, M. D. was born at Kirkpatrick-Fleming in Dumfriesſhire, on May 31ſt, 1756. His father was the eſtabliſhed miniſter of that pariſh, whence he afterwards removed to that of Middlebie. Dr. Currie was an only ſon: of ſix ſiſters, two alone are now ſurviving. He received the rudiments of learning at the pariſh ſchool of his native place, whence he was transferred to the grammar-ſchool of Dumfries, one of the moſt reputable ſeminaries of the kind in Scotland. His original deſtination was for a commercial life, and he paſſed ſome years of his youth in Virginia in a mercantile ſtation. Diſliking this profeſſion, and unwilling to be a witneſs of the impending troubles in the American colonies, he quitted that country in 1776, and in the following year commenced a courſe of medical ſtudy at the univerſity of Edinburgh, which occupied him almoſt without interruption for three years. A proſpect of an appointment in the medical ſtaff of the army, which would not admit of the uſual delay of an Edinburgh graduation, induced him to take the degree of Doctor of Phyſic at Glaſgow. He arrived, however, in London too late for the expected place; but ſtill determining to go abroad, he had taken his paſſage in a ſhip for Jamaica, when a ſevere indiſpoſition prevented his ſailing, and entirely changed his lot in life. He renounced his firſt intention; and, after ſome conſideration reſpecting an eligible ſettlement, he fixed upon the commercial and rapidly increaſing town of Liverpool, which became his reſidence from the year 1781.

The liberal and enlightened character which has long diſtinguiſhed many of the leading inhabitants of that place, rendered it a peculiarly favourable theatre for the diſplay of the moral and intellectual endowments for which Dr. Currie was conſpicuous, and he ſoon roſe into general eſteem. Indeed, it was not poſſible, even upon a caſual acquaintance, for a judge of mankind to fail of being ſtruck by his manly urbanity of behaviour, by the elegance and variety of his converſation, by the ſolid ſenſe and ſagacity of his remarks, and by the tokens of a feeling heart, which graced and dignified the qualities of his underſtanding. No man was ever more highly regarded by his friends; no phyſician ever inſpired more confidence and attachment in his patients.

In 1783, Dr. Currie made a very deſirable matrimonial connexion with Lucy, the daughter of William Wallace, Eſq. an Iriſh merchant in Liverpool. Of this marriage a numerous and amiable family was the fruit, by which his name promiſes to be worthily perpetuated. His profeſſional employment rapidly increaſed; he was elected one of the phyſicians of the Infirmary, and took his ſtation among the diſtinguiſhed characters of the place of his reſidence.

His firſt appearance from the preſs was on occaſion of the lamented death of his intimate friend Dr. Bell, a young phyſician of great hopes ſettled at Mancheſter. His elegant and intereſting tribute to the memory of this perſon was publiſhed in 1785, in the firſt volume of the Tranſactions of the Mancheſter Philoſophical and Literary Society, of which they were both members. He was elected a member of the London Medical Society in 1790, and communicated to it a paper "On Tetanus and Convulſive Diſorders," publiſhed in the third volume of its Memoirs. In 1792, he became a Fellow of the Royal Society. A very curious and inſtructive "Account of the remarkable Effects of a Shipwreck," communicated by him to that body, was publiſhed in the Philoſophical Tranſactions of that year.

The mind of Dr. Currie was not made to be confined to a narrow range of ſpeculation, and nothing intereſting to human ſociety was indifferent to, or unconſidered by, him. The war with France conſequent to its great revolutionary ſtruggle was regarded by him, as it was by many other philanthropiſts, with diſapprobation, with reſpect as well to its principles, as to its probable effect on the happineſs of both countries. A pamphlet which appeared in 1793, under the title of "A Letter Commercial and Political addreſſed to the Right Hon. William Pitt, by Jaſper Wilſon, Eſq," was generally underſtood to proceed from his pen. The energy of language, the weight of argument, and the extent of information, diſplayed in it, drew upon it a large ſhare of notice. It ſoon attained a ſecond edition, and various anſwers atteſted the degree of importance attached to it in the public eſtimation. One of the reſpondents took the unwarrantable liberty of directly addreſſing Dr. Currie,

Currie, in print, as the author, at the ſame time affecting the familiarity of an intimate acquaintance, although no correſpondence between them had ſubſiſted for a number of years. It can ſcarcely be doubted that this infringement of the rules of liberal controverſy was made with the malignant purpoſe of expoſing Dr. Currie to popular odium, and injuring him in his profeſſion. He felt it as ſuch; but the particular line of his principal connexions, together with the ſolid baſis of the character he had eſtabliſhed, enabled him to deſpiſe the efforts of party malice.

The greater diſtinction a profeſſional man acquires from purſuits not belonging to his profeſſion, the more neceſſary it becomes for him to bring himſelf into notice as a ſucceſsful votary of the art or ſcience to which his primary attention is due. Of this point Dr. Currie was very far from being neglectful. To thoſe who employed him he was abundantly known as a ſkilful and aſſiduous practitioner, and the medical papers he had already publiſhed gave him reputation among his brethren. This reputation was widely extended and raiſed to an eminent degree by a publication which firſt appeared in October 1797, intitled "Medical Reports on the Effects of Water Cold and Warm as a Remedy in Febrile Diſeaſes; with Obſervations on the Nature of Fever, and on the Effects of Opium, Alcohol, and Inanition." The practice of affuſion of cold water in fevers, which is the leading topic in this work, was ſuggeſted to the author by Dr. Wright's narrative in the London Medical Journal of his ſucceſsful treatment of a fever in a homeward-bound ſhip from Jamaica. Dr. Currie copied and greatly extended it, and inveſtigated the principles by which its uſe ſhould be directed and regulated. He diſcovered that the ſafety and advantage of the application of cold was proportionate to the exiſting augmentation of the animal heat, and he found the thermometer a very valuable inſtrument to direct the practitioner's judgment in febrile caſes. He may therefore be conſidered as the principal author of a practice which has already been attended with extraordinary ſucceſs in numerous inſtances, and bids fair to prove one of the greateſt medical improvements in modern times. The work, which contained many ingenious ſpeculations and valuable obſervations, was very generally read and admired. A new volume was added to it in 1804, conſiſting of much intereſting matter on different topics, eſpecially in confirmation of the doctrine and practice of the former volume reſpecting cold affuſion. The free and ſucceſsful employment of this remedy in the ſcarlatina was one of its moſt important articles. The author had the ſatisfaction of receiving numerous acknowledgments of the benefit derived from his inſtructions both in private and in naval and military practice. He himſelf was ſo much convinced of the utility of the methods he recommended, that a reviſion of the whole work for a new edition was one of the lateſt labours of his life.

Dr. Currie might now, without danger to his profeſſional character, indulge his inclination for the ornamental parts of literature; and an occaſion offered in which he had the happineſs of rendering his taſte and his benevolence equally conſpicuous. On a viſit to his native county in 1792 he had become perſonally acquainted with that ruſtic ſon of genius *Robert Burns*. This extraordinary but unfortunate man having at his death left his family in great indigence, a ſubſcription was made in Scotland for their immediate relief, and at the ſame time a deſign was formed of publiſhing an edition of his printed works and remains for their emolument. Mr. Syme of Ryedale, an old and intimate friend of Dr Currie, ſtrongly urged him to undertake the office of editor; and to this requeſt, in which other friends of the poet's memory concurred, he could not withhold his acquieſcence, notwithſtanding his multiplied engagements. In 1800 he publiſhed in 4 vols. 8vo. "The Works of Robert Burns, with an Account of his Life and a Criticiſm on his Writings: to which are prefixed ſome Obſervations on the Character and Condition of the Scottiſh Peaſantry." Theſe volumes were a rich treat to the lovers of poetry and elegant literature, and Dr. Currie's part in them, as a biographer and critic, was greatly admired, as well for beauty of ſtyle as for liberality of ſentiment and ſagacity of remark. If any objection was made to him as an editor on account of unneceſſary extenſion of the materials, the kind purpoſe for which the publication was undertaken pleaded his excuſe with all who were capable of feeling its force. Its ſucceſs fully equalled the moſt ſanguine expectations.—Repeated editions produced a balance of profit which formed a little fortune for the deſtitute family; and Dr. Currie might

might congratulate himſelf with having been one of the moſt effectual friends of departed genius that the annals of Britiſh poetry record.

Every plan for promoting liberal ſtudies and the improvement of the human mind had in him a zealous and active ſupporter. In the formation of thoſe literary inſtitutions which have done ſo much honour to the town of Liverpool, he, with his intimate and congenial friend, the diſtinguiſhed author of the Lives of Lorenzo de' Medici and Leo X., ſtood among the foremoſt; and their names were always conjoined when mention was made of the worth and talents which dignified their place of abode. No cultivated traveller viſited Liverpool without ſoliciting Dr. Currie's acquaintance, and his reception of thoſe introduced to him was eminently polite and hoſpitable.

In his Life of Burns, remarking upon that partiality for their own country which appears almoſt univerſally in the natives of Scotland, he has obſerved, that "it differs in its character according to the character of the different minds in which it is found; in ſome appearing a ſelfiſh prejudice, in others a generous affection." He was himſelf a ſtriking exemplification of this fact; for the ſentiment in him was principally ſhewn in the kindneſs with which he received all his young countrymen who came recommended to his notice, and the zeal with which he exerted himſelf to procure them ſituations ſuited to their qualifications. Indeed, a diſpoſition in general to favour the progreſs of deſerving young perſons was a prominent feature in his character. He loved to converſe with them, and mingled valuable information with cheering encouragement.

Though externally of a vigorous frame of body, Dr. Currie had a prediſpoſition to thoſe complaints which uſually ſhorten life; and in the year 1784 he had experienced a pulmonary attack of an alarming nature, from which he was extraordinarily recovered by the uſe of horſe-exerciſe, as related by himſelf in his caſe inſerted in the 2d volume of Dr. Darwin's Zoonomia. He was, however, ſeldom long free from threatnings of a return, and his health began viſibly to decline in the early part of 1804. In the ſummer of that year he took a journey to Scotland, where among other ſources of gratification he had that of witneſſing the happy effects of his kindneſs on the family of Burns. His letters on this occaſion were delightful diſplays of benevolence rejoicing in its work. He returned with ſome temporary amendment; but alarming ſymptoms ſoon returned, and in November he found it neceſſary to quit the climate and buſineſs of Liverpool. How ſeverely his departure was felt by thoſe who had been accuſtomed to commit their health and that of their families to his ſkill and tenderneſs, can only be eſtimated by thoſe who have experienced a ſimilar loſs. He ſpent the winter alternately at Clifton and Bath; and in the month of March appeared to himſelf in a ſtate of convaleſcence which juſtified his taking a houſe in Bath, and commencing the practice of his profeſſion. From the manner in which his career opened, there could be no doubt that it would have proved eminently ſucceſsful; but the concluding ſcene was haſtily approaching. As a laſt reſource he went in Auguſt to Sidmouth, where, after much ſuffering, which he bore with manly fortitude and pious reſignation he expired on Auguſt 31ſt, 1805, in the 50th year of his age. His diſeaſe was aſcertained to be a great enlargement and flaccidity of the heart, accompanied with remarkable waſting of the left lung, but without ulceration, tubercle, or abceſs.

Few men have left the world with a more amiable and eſtimable character, proved in every relation of life public and domeſtic. In his profeſſional conduct he was upright, liberal, and honourable; with much ſenſibility for his patients without the affectation of it; fair and candid towards his brethren of the faculty; and though uſually decided in his opinion, yet entirely free from arrogance or dogmatiſm. His behaviour was ſingularly calculated to convert rivals into friends; and ſome of thoſe who regarded him with the greateſt eſteem and affection have been the perſons who divided practice with him. To his character in this point a moſt honourable teſtimony has been given in a ſhort article inſerted in a Bath newſpaper by the worthy and learned Dr. Falconer. His powers of mind were of the higheſt rank, equally fitted for action and ſpeculation: his morals were pure; his principles exalted. His life, though much too ſhort to ſatisfy the wiſhes of his friends and family, was long enough for ſignal uſefulneſs and for laſting fame.

J. Aikin.

Stoke-Newington,
September 19, 1805.

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY.

MR. PRESTON, ſome time ſince laid before this body, a very intereſting and elaborate paper, under the title of an "Eſſay on the natural Advantages of Ireland, the Manufactures to which they are adapted, and the beſt Means of improving thoſe Manufactures." This eſſay is divided and ſubdivided into many parts: the great diviſions relate, firſt, To the natural advantages of Ireland, with regard to manufactures; and, ſecondly, he ſhows how they may be extended and improved.

The climate of Ireland is mild, temperate, and ſalubrious, and the natural fertility of the ſoil ſuperior to that of England: the rocks even are clothed with graſs. Thoſe of lime-ſtone with a thin covering of mold have the moſt beautiful verdure, ſo that ſheep-walks ſeem to be pointed out by nature, as the proper deſtination for a great portion of the ſoil of this iſland. Beſides theſe, there are vaſt tracts of mountainous ground adapted to the rearing and breeding numbers of black cattle, which are expeditiouſly fattened in the rich and moiſt plains below. Few countries are watered in an equal degree with Ireland. She boaſts of a multitude of rivers, many of them navigable, and of ſtreams innumerable, which, ſays Mr. P., "while they refreſh the ſoil, and embelliſh the ſcene, invite the hand of induſtry, to lay out bleach-greens, eſtabliſh manufactures, and erect mills and machinery on the banks." Hence alſo the means of intercourſe of all parts of the kingdom with each other by inland navigation.

The bowels of the earth are rich in mines of copper, lead, and iron: they produce alſo coals and culm more than ſufficient for the conſumption of the country, and a variety of other mineral ſubſtances of great uſe in the manufactures. Ireland poſſeſſes inexhauſtible quarries of beautiful marble, and all the materials for building, wood only excepted, in the greateſt profuſion.

Mr. P. ſhews that the ſituation of Ireland, with reſpect to foreign relations and commerce, is peculiarly favourable to the encouragement of induſtry, and the advancement of productive labour. The principal diſadvantages are the want of timber, and of fuel which is ſo neceſſary in almoſt all the manufactures.

In another part of this Eſſay, Mr. Preſton inveſtigates the nature and principles of the chief manufactures of Ireland, with a view of determining which is the beſt adapted to the country. The *Linen* trade, he ſays, replaces three diſtinct capitals which had been employed in productive labour: the capital of the farmer, who produced the flax; the capital of the maſter manufacturer, who employed the hands in its progreſs to the ſtate of linen web; and the capital of the bleacher who finiſhes it for conſumption.

Mr. P. lays it down as an axiom, that a manufacture is entitled to diſtinguiſhed preference, which can be fabricated wholly, or for the moſt part, from domeſtic materials. This praiſe is peculiarly due to the linen manufacture, ſince almoſt all the money advanced from the capital of the ſociety to ſet in motion the linen manufacture, circulates within the ſociety itſelf. From the moment of the ſeed being firſt put into the ground, to the time of its being exhibited in the market, in the form of a piece of white linen, every thing is the native growth of the ſoil, every thing the productive labour of the inhabitants of the country. This manufacture poſſeſſes another excellence; it carries the productive labour of the workman to the higheſt pitch of value. The acquired value, which the ſkill and exertion of the manufacturer beſtow, in the progreſs of the manufacture, is greater, in proportion to the intrinſic value of the raw materials in the linen manufacture, than in moſt others. The ſame parcel of flax may be made into a piece of common linen, worth two ſhillings a yard, or into a piece of cambrick of twelve times the value; merely, by the different exertions of the ſpinners and weavers. A circumſtance of peculiar excellence in the linen manufacture is its intimate connection with agriculture; it not only employs the people actually engaged in the manufacture itſelf, but alſo, the huſbandman in raiſing the *primum* about which it is converſant. The cultivation of flax is attended with conſiderable profit, and it employs great numbers of women and children who might be otherwiſe a burden on the community.

In the ſame way Mr. P. examines and diſcuſſes at large the advantages and diſadvantages that attend upon the woollen and cotton manufactures. He then devotes a ſection of his Eſſay to a compariſon of the three manufactures, deciding clearly in favour of the linen. He then proceeds to

notice the ſilk manufacture; and afterwards that of hard-ware, and others where fire is a principal agent. The principal obſtacles to the ſucceſs of theſe branches of trade are the want of capital and the want of fuel. In ſpeaking of glaſs, as one of thoſe manufactures that require a large capital and much fuel, Mr. P ſays, "Glaſs is a ſubſtance of ſuch an unbounded variety of uſes and forms; it is capable of being wrought up to ſuch a ſurprizing degree of brilliancy; it not only contributes ſo much to the embelliſhment of our houſes and tables, but is ſo neceſſary, in an infinite variety of applications, to the comfort and convenience, the cleanlineſs and health of man; that it muſt quickly become an object of great conſideration in every country where induſtry reſides. Conſider the prodigious advantages of glazed windows, in our climate, where the ſun is ſeldom ſo powerful, that we ſhould wiſh to exclude him, and where the object of the architect muſt be to tranſmit as much light as poſſible, and, at the ſame time, to exclude the damp air. Conſider the variety of uſeful veſſels, for common purpoſes, that are formed of this ſubſtance; conſider its important ſervices to ſcience, particularly in chemiſtry, optics, and electricity. It is no wonder, therefore, that every country ſhould feel the value of this manufacture, and wiſh to exerciſe the arts of producing its fabrics. In fact, the exertions of Ireland have been directed to this branch of induſtry; and her eſſays, as far as they have extended, have been more ſucceſsful, than in moſt other manufactures, and reflected equal credit on the taſte and application of our workmen." To the manufacture of glaſs, Mr. P. recommends as an almoſt neceſſary appendage to the linen manufacture that of paper.

The ſecond part of this Eſſay relates to the encouragement of manufactures in Ireland: the conſideration of this leads the author to notice the general obſtacles to the proſperity of trade and manufactures; which are, 1. War. 2. Want of toleration, or perſecution. 3. Laws indiſcreetly meddling, to confine, or vex the manufacturer in his operations; ſuch are ſome of the exciſe laws. 4. Taxes that check the conſumption of a manufacture. 5. Multiplied feſtivals. 6. Prejudices reſpecting uſury, tending to keep money out of circulation. 7. Luxury among manufacturers, conſuming their capital, and cramping their operations. Theſe are the obſtacles to the progreſs of trade, and it is aſſumed by Mr. P. that much encouragement of manufactures muſt depend on the operations of moral cauſes. "Man," ſays he, "has been too much conſidered as a mere machine, actuated only by phyſical impulſes; and thus have moſt economical writers endeavoured to reduce his exertions, his value and political importance, to abſtract calculations and arithmetical tables. Figures only expreſſing quantities can be applied only to objects, which are ſuſceptible of addition and ſubtraction; but when numbers are employed to calculate with exactneſs national proſperity, when they are applied to develope the ſecrets of government, and the ſprings of human action, on which national induſtry and exertion depend, they lead to the moſt abſurd conſequences."

In treating on the general methods of promoting induſtry and the arts, Mr. P. enters at large into a variety of very intereſting topics; he ſhews the neceſſity of applying philoſophy and ſcience to manufactures, and conſiders the effect which abundance of proviſions and agriculture have upon them: he conſiders the beneficial conſequences of frugality, and the evils attending upon the prodigality of Ireland.

"Prodigality," ſays he, "is the prevailing diſpoſition of the Iriſh; their apparel, their houſes, their attendants, their tables, their equipages, all are in a ſtyle reſpectively beyond their means. This, too generally begins with the higher orders; and goes on, in a regular graduated ſcale, down to the loweſt claſſes. Every one aſpires to a rank above his own, aping its manners, and vying with it in diſſipation. The country 'ſquire, tired of cultivating his demeſne and leading the life of unaſſuming eaſe and plenty, that his anceſtors led before him, mortgages part of his eſtate; buys a ſeat in parliament; brings his family on the *pavé* of Dublin; rigs himſelf out in clumſy finery, and ſecond-hand airs; haunts levees like a ghoſt; beſieges the doors of ſecretaries, and under ſecretaries, like a catch-pole; and thinks himſelf well rewarded with a place of five hundred a-year during the continuance of his parliamentary being. Fooliſh Man! he never ſtops to conſider, that the ſum paid for his return for a borough, together with what he might have accumulated by economy and decent frugality, would have purchaſed the fee ſimple of an income as great as that, for which he ſacrifices his independence, his quiet, his character, and the morals of his family.

What does the merchant or ſhop-keeper? He commences buſineſs with perhaps two thouſand

thouſand pounds, which is conſidered as a handſome capital. The whole, or the moſt part of this capital he expends on the fine of a large houſe, and on furniture. His ſtock in trade he obtains on credit. He keeps a pair of hunters, and a harlot. He indulges himſelf in all the pleaſures of the table. He frequents the gaming-houſe. In ſhort, he lives in the ſtyle of a man, who had already acquired an ample fortune. He flatters himſelf, that by frequent entertainments, and conviviality, he ſhall acquire friends, and form uſeful connexions. His credit totters,—he gets a wife, with ſome money; this wards off the evil day, for a ſeaſon, only to return with greater certainty; for the wife is not leſs extravagant than the huſband. The man becomes a bankrupt; pays two ſhillings and ſixpence in the pound; and is happy if he can become a tide-waiter, a gauger, a hearth-money collector, or an enſign of militia. He dies, and leaves a race of idle uneducated beggars to burthen the community. Such is the hiſtory of many a merchant and maſter manufacturer in Ireland."

Mr. P. next treats of morals and public inſtruction, and upon the effects of regulations and reſtrictions in trade. The laſt chapter in the Eſſay contains obſervations reſpecting the encouragement of the linen, woollen, cotton, and paper manufactures, and upon other topics which are deeply intereſting to the welfare of a people. Without, however, attempting to follow the author in theſe particulars, we ſhall conclude this account of his Eſſay by tranſcribing a paſſage recommendatory of philoſophical knowledge as a mean of promoting the commerce of the country.

"Philoſophy and ſcience will contribute to the increaſe and improvement of manufactures, by diſcovering and pointing out for uſe, new ſubſtances or ſuch as were not known or ſuppoſed to be the produce of the country,—by indicating new, and more profitable applications of ſubſtances already known,—by ſuggeſting profitable uſes for ſubſtances now known, but neglected and unemployed.

"Philoſophy and ſcience will alſo contribute to improve the quality, the ſtrength, the fineneſs, the beauty of fabrics, to abridge the labour of the manufacturer in producing them, by various improvements in the conſtruction and adaptation of machinery, by calling into action the different mechanic powers, as auxiliaries to mere human ſkill, induſtry, and manual ſtrength.

"In the production of new ſubſtances, agriculture, mineralogy, and chemiſtry, may combine their forces. Agriculture will naturalize and raiſe uſeful plants, which may furniſh new materials for new manufactures, or the preparation of which may, in itſelf, be a manufacture. It is ſuppoſed, that among other valuable plants, which might be cultivated advantageouſly in this country, madder, liquorice, ſaffron, hops, hemp, and tobacco, offer a fair proſpect of ſucceſs. The want of capital, the oppreſſive and diſcouraging influence of tithes, and the apathy and indolence too generally prevalent in Ireland, have hitherto proved bars to experiments of this kind. There are many known, and common vegetable ſubſtances, which are now neglected, but might be applied to uſeful purpoſes; thus, as I have obſerved, a coarſe texture, fit for making ſacks, waggoners' frocks, and other articles of that kind, may be manufactured from the fibres of nettles. There are many common vegetables, which are known to contain the aſtringent tanning principle, and might prove uſeful ſubſtitutes for oak bark in the proceſs of tanning leather. There are many other plants, which would prove excellent ingredients for the preparation of dying ſtuffs.

"Mineralogy might diſcover many uſeful ſubſtances, the perfect metals, coals, cobalt, fuller's-earth, ochres, clays and ſands for potteries, and the glaſs manufactures; all theſe, by furniſhing new objects and materials of manufacture, would afford new ſources of employment to an induſtrious population. Chemiſtry, alſo, by producing different ſubſtances for the purpoſes of the dyer, the painter, and other manufacturers and artiſts, will greatly enlarge the catalogue, and extend the ſphere of induſtry."

To Mr. THEOPHILUS SWIFT was adjudged, by the Royal Iriſh Academy, the Gold Prize Medal, for an Eſſay on the Riſe and Progreſs of Rhime.

The object of this eſſay is to prove that *rhime* has its origin in no excluſive language, but is original in all thoſe, where it hath at any time prevailed. To find therefore the origin of rhime, the author ſeeks for it in the origin of language itſelf.

Another intereſting Paper laid before this Academy, conſiſts of "Notices relative to ſome of the Native Tribes of North America, by JOHN DUNNE, Eſq."

In ſpeaking of Tchikanakoa, a celebrated chief, he ſays, it was he who commanded the United Indians at the defeat of St. Clair: he was "an uncommon man,

for with the talents and fame of an accomplished warrior, he is the uniform supporter of peace and order, among five or six tribes who put their trust in him; simple, wise, temperate, ardent in his pursuits; speaking different languages eloquently, attached to the hereditary chief of his tribe, whom he supports though he might supplant; preserving his dignity among the vulgar of every rank, by a correct reserve; to his friends, as it were, unembodied, shewing all the movements of his soul, gay, witty, pathetic, playful by turns, as his feelings are drawn forth by natural occasions; above all things sincere."

"While the weapons, dresses, and trinkets of these people find their way into our cabinets; ornaments drawn from the Indian wardrobe of the mind, the dresses in which they exhibit the creations of their fancy, may by some be thought not uncurious.

"The North American Indians from the south of the Missouri, and from thence to the Northern Ocean, have no idea of poetry, as it derives its character from rhime or measure. Their songs are short enthusiastic sentences, subjected to no laws of composition, accompanied by monotonous music, either rapid or slow, according to the subject, or the fancy of the singer. Their apologues are numerous and ingenious, abounding with incidents, and calculated to convey some favourite lesson. Their tales, too, generally inculcate some moral truth, or some maxim of prudence or policy. In one the misfortunes of a great chief are so linked with his vices, and wind up so fatally at last, that a man of worth whom he sought to oppress, is by his own agency made the instrument of his destruction, and established as his successor. The private virtues of this successor, particularly his respect for the other sex, the want of which was the great vice of his predecessor, is made the foundation of his fame and prosperity. In another, the particular duties of women are enforced, by showing how certain women who deviated from ordinary rules, were persecuted by the Manitoo of the woods; in the progress of which, they are made to owe their safety, in various trials, to some particular act of female discretion or delicacy, which they had before neglected. The Indians have their Circe, as well as the Greeks, she is very seducing, and the fate of her votaries very terrible; the strokes of the pencil by which she is drawn are masterly, but the tales respecting this lady are only calculated for the ears of men. This people, worthy of a better fate, are gradually degenerating and wasting away. I have seen, says Mr. D. an Indian nation already so degraded, that it cannot produce a single orator. Half a century will efface their best peculiarities, and, so multiplied are the causes of their decline, perhaps extinguish them altogether."

NEW PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JAMES SHARPLESS, (BATH), *for new invented Combinations and Arrangements of Implements and Mechanical Powers, and certain Principles and Forms of Tables for Surveying, and various other Purposes.*

THESE inventions consist, first, of two or more wheels, pullies, rings, rollers, chains, or cords, toothed or notched, with different numbers of teeth or notches which are any how arranged so as to be capable of being impelled, an equal number of teeth or notches at a time, so that a successive variation or combination of their parts or points will take place, by which the number of impulses that formed them may be ascertained. What distinguishes this part of the invention from others intended for ascertaining distances, and counting animal or mechanical motions, is, that the wheels, pullies, &c. that compose the instrument may be separated and enclosed in different compartments of the same box, or in separate boxes, or in separate rooms: provided they are equally moved by the same power, a notch at a time, or (if they are rings, rollers, &c. of different diameters) an equal portion of their periphiries. We shall transcribe one of the examples given by the patentee, "Let there be two wheels, marked with characters corresponding with the number of their teeth, and a fixed pointer fast in the pins that they move upon; and suppose that by any animal or mechanical motion each wheel has been impelled twenty-three teeth, the larger will have made two revolutions and three over, the smaller two revolutions and five over: these numbers three and five, which I call indicial, will appear at the pointer. Set down the plenary numbers ten and nine, and

and their indicials oppoſite to them; ſubtract the firſt indicial 3 from the plenary number 10, and 7 remain, to which add the indicial 5=12; but as 12 is more than its plenary number 9, the 9 muſt be ſubtracted from it, which leaves 3; multiply the plenary 10 by 3=30; ſubtract the remainder 7 and 23 will be the number ſought. This rule will anſwer for any two conſequent numbers; or if there are two points, one at the plenary 10, another at the plenary 9, they will ſeparate, and coincide by 90 impulſes, at each of which the point 9 will have advanced on the wheel 10, $\frac{1}{90}$th part of its circumference, ſo that if one of the wheels is graduated with 90 points, and any hand or other pointer is faſtened with, or formed out of the other wheel, each impulſe will be deſignated thereby. If the index is for aſcertaining time or diſtance, a ſocket may come through the under wheel, and a hand may be fixed upon it to traverſe either upon the upper wheel, or upon a dial plate, fixed thereto, graduated with any portions of time or diſtance. Again let there be two odd numbers, differing by 2, as 11 and 9, any how equally impelled from the points at their plenary numbers, and indicials 3 and 7 are found at certain points on the figure. Here 15 being greater than the plenary 9, nine muſt be ſubtracted, and as the difference between the plenary number is 2, the remainder 6 muſt be divided by 2=3, and $3\times11-8=25$ the number ſought. This rule will anſwer for any two conſequent odd numbers."

Mr. S. gives other inſtances in his ſpecification, and he ſays that his rules in their application are ſo eaſy that a child of eleven years old may anſwer any queſtion relative to the combinations extending to 999900 almoſt as ſoon as the figures can be written down. The advantages of this mode of counting are the ſmall expence of the inſtruments, and that every impulſe is deſignated without fractional parts.

A peculiarity which diſtinguiſhes theſe numerical indexes is that if one hand of a counting-engine moves over a circle of 10 which ſignifies 1000, another over a circle of 10 which ſignifies 100, and another of 10 which expreſſes units, the pointer in the circle of 1000 is progreſſing a fraction of $\frac{1}{1000}$th part of its circle at every impulſe, and the hand in the circle of 100, $\frac{1}{100}$th part, which occaſions much uncertainty in extenſive counting when the engine has been a little time in uſe; for the pointers in the different circles will not exactly coincide at their whole numbers. The endleſs variety in which the combination wheels may be put in motion by connected and intermediate powers are obvious to every mechanic, nevertheleſs Mr. S. has given ſome contrivances, the uſe of which he recommends, but for the deſcription of their uſe we muſt refer to the ſpecification itſelf.

Another part of the invention conſiſts in certain modes of giving motion, at the end of every revolution of one wheel, to a tooth in another wheel, upon the ſame axis. The combination may ſometimes conſiſt of four numbers as at 13, 11, 10, 9. Find the number ſought for 11, 10, and 9 as is directed in another part of the ſpecification; ſuppoſe the number to be 829, divide it by 13, the remainder is 5, and let 3 be the number at which 13 is found, then $\frac{13+3}{2}=$ and $8-5=3$ and $3\times11\times10\times9+829=3799$. The combination wheels will extend to various uſeful purpoſes, as wind-gages, reels, and the meaſurement of cloth, &c. and where regular motions can be obtained from ſand or water, time pieces may be conſtructed upon this principle. The arrangement for the particular purpoſe of ſurveying is a combination of a ſlay and wheel, which Mr. S. calls a geographer. The pole of the wheel is ſupported by a ſwivel, which has a horizontal motion within a ſocket at the end of the pole, and a perpendicular one on its own axis. The advantage of this over the perambulator is, that it may be drawn by a horſe, and that the ſurveyor may ride in the ſeat fixed upon the pole. If the wheel is ten feet in diameter, and acts by a crank on its axis, upon the numerical index, the numbers repreſented on it will be the number of feet by adding a cypher to the end of it.

MR. THOMAS BARNETT's, (LAMBETH), *for an Invention, whereby a requiſite Quantity of Air would introduce itſelf into any Veſſel containing Fluids, or a ſuper-abundant Quantity of Air therein diſcharge itſelf, ſo as to preſerve the Fluid in a conſtant State for Uſe, &c.*

Mr. Barnett's invention conſiſts of a tube, which may be made of glaſs, earthenware, braſs, copper, or any metal or material

terial of which a tube can be formed. The upper part of this tube reſembles in ſhape, an inverted ſyphon, into which is to be inſerted ſuch a quantity of quick-ſilver, or other fluid, as will fill up the diameter, at the curve or circular bottom of the inſtrument; the long leg, or branch, is to be inſerted into the vent-hole, bung-hole, or aperture, in the upper part of the caſk, which hole ſhould be ſo cloſed as totally to prevent any air from paſſing in or out of the caſk or veſſel, excepting through the tube; the conſequence of which will be, that by every alteration, either of the quantity of the fluid within the caſk, or its ſtate, the quickſilver or fluid in the tube will be operated upon, and will vibrate, or be forced towards the enlarged part of either of the branches of that part of the tube denominated an inverted ſyphon, ſo as to permit a ſufficient quantity of air to introduce itſelf into the veſſel, or to emit itſelf from it, as occaſion may require; immediately after which the quickſilver or fluid will reſume its ſituation, operating in principle as a perpetual ſtopper, valve, or regulator. By which properties the invention poſſeſſes the advantages of adjuſting the atmoſphere within the veſſel, preſerving thereby the liquor in a conſtant ſtate for uſe, and preventing it becoming dead or flat, notwithſtanding a diminution of its quantity; alſo preventing its burſting the caſk or veſſel during its fermentation, which it muſt do when the caſk or veſſel is cloſed with a common vent-peg, and which if taken out to prevent this inconvenience, and not reinſtated the inſtant fermentation has ſubſided, the circulation of the atmoſpheric air on the ſurface of the liquor will occaſion it to become dead, and unfit for uſe; both which events the inſtrument or regulator here deſcribed is calculated to prevent.

MR. SAMUEL LUCAS'S (SHEFFIELD), *for a Method of ſeparating the Impurities of Caſt Iron without melting it, and of rendering the ſame malleable, &c. &c.*

The pig or caſt iron being firſt made or caſt into ſuch form as may be moſt convenient for the purpoſes for which it is intended, is to be put into a furnace together with a ſuitable quantity of iron ſtone, iron ore, ſome of the metallic oxyds, lime, or any combination of theſe previouſly reduced into powder or ſmall pieces, or with any other ſubſtance capable of combining with, or abſorbing, the carbon of the crude iron. A degree of heat is then to be applied, ſo intenſe as to effect an union of the carbon of the caſt iron with the ſubſtance made uſe of, and continued ſo long a time as ſhall be found neceſſary to make the caſt iron either partially or perfectly malleable, according to the purpoſes for which it may be wanted. If it be intended to make the iron perfectly malleable, from one half to two-thirds of its weight of iron ſtone, iron ore, or other ſubſtance, will be found ſufficient. Five or ſix days and nights the heat muſt be continued, and towards the cloſe of the proceſs this cannot be too great. But the proportion of the ſeveral ſubſtances made uſe of, and the degree and duration of the heat applied, muſt greatly depend not only on the nature of thoſe ſubſtances, but alſo on the nature and qualities of the caſt iron employed. The caſt iron to be rendered malleable, and the ſubſtances to be made uſe of for that purpoſe, may be placed in the furnace in alternate layers; and, in order to prevent the iron ſtone, &c. from adhering to the iron, a thin layer of ſand may be placed between them. For the improvement of articles manufactured of caſt iron, the ſame directions may be obſerved; except that when the articles are ſmall, a leſs proportion of the ſubſtances for producing malleability will be required, and alſo a leſs degree and continuation of heat.

MR. JOB RIDER'S (BELFAST), *for Improvements on the Steam Engine.*

The improvements deſcribed in this ſpecification conſiſt, (1) In lining the ſteam cylinder or cylinders with a ſoft metal, or a compoſition of metal, ſimilar to hard pewter, of a ſufficient thickneſs to admit of finiſhing the inſide of the cylinder of ſuch metal by draw-boring or otherwiſe. (2) In applying a hollow piſton-rod, anſwering the purpoſe of an eduction pipe. (3) In the order of opening and ſhutting the valves: and (4) In regulating the engine's ſpeed.

RETROSPECT

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Loan of all new Prints and Communications of Articles of Intelligence are requeſted.

Companion Prints, engraved in the chalk manner, from Pictures by Mr. Smirke. Plate 1. 'His Blood be upon us and our Children.' Plate 2. 'Behold, I ſee the Heavens opened, and the Son of Man ſtanding on the right hand of God.' R. Smirke, R. A. pinxit. J. Murphy excudit. J. Goadby ſculpt.

IT is an unfortunate, though by no means an uncommon circumſtance, that men of genius can rarely form a proper eſtimate of their own powers. That compoſition which has given them the moſt trouble, they almoſt invariably prefer to that which they produce with facility. Thoſe productions which flow from their colours like a river from its ſource, they cannot hold in equal eſtimation with laborious efforts, where they ſtrive againſt the bias of their own genius. Hogarth preferred his Sigiſmunda to his other admirable works; and, in this inſtance, diſplayed a lamentable proof of a giant not knowing where his ſtrength lay; we have been told, that Mr. Smirke diſplayed another proof, in preferring theſe cold unintereſting delineations, to the inimitable works of humour with which he enriched the Shakeſpeare gallery, and to many other pictures that he has painted in the ſame walk. From the recollection of theſe works, which were never excelled except by Hogarth; we feel ſome reluctance in giving our opinion of the compoſitions now before us; in which, we are ſorry to ſay, poverty of idea forms a prominent feature. The heads ſeem caſt in one mould, and are only varied either by having no beard, by a round buſhy beard, or a long beard: cloſe-ſhaved, the features would be juſt the ſame. Though containing a great number of figures, yet in both ſubjects there are not more than three or four different poſitions of the hands, which for youth or age have the ſame marking. The figure of Chriſt in the firſt plate is mean and unintereſting. But it is uſeleſs to dwell on particulars, where the leading impreſſion of the whole is regret, at ſeeing the talents of a great and original genius waſted on ſubjects where thoſe talents are uſeleſs. The effect in the engravings is rather bordering upon miſt and heavineſs, with a ſuperabundance of lines and dots.

Crazy Jane. S. Drummond pinxit. Smith ſculpt.

Painters ſeem to think that theſe little ſimple ſubjects, which come home to the buſineſs and boſoms of us all, may be eaſily transferred to the canvas and copperplate. But whether we expect too much, in thinking that the picture ſhould intereſt our feelings as much as the poem, or that it is not in the power of colours to convey to the mind ideas conſonant to the words, we have ſcarcely ever ſeen any of them well depicted; ſo that all which can be ſaid of Mr. Drummond is that he has not completely ſucceed in an attempt, in which almoſt every artiſt that has preceded him, has failed. I never have ſeen the two ſpecies of madneſs which mark the characters of Ophelia and Caſſandra delineated with much intereſt, except in Mortimer's two etchings of characters from Shakeſpeare. But this great artiſt, with all his ability, was afraid of attempting that character ſo exquiſitely deſcribed in the lines in Othello:

"My mother had a maid call'd Barbara,
"She was in love," &c. &c.

Right Hon. the Earl of Moira, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in North Britain. From a picture in the poſſeſſion of his Royal Highneſs George Prince of Wales. J. Hopner, R. A. pinxit. S. Young, engraver to the Prince, ſculpt.

This is a mezzotinto, whole length; but the effect is rather dark and heavy.

Right Hon. Francis Rawdon Haſtings, Earl of Moira, Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in Scotland. Dedicated by permiſſion to his Royal Highneſs the Prince, by G. Clint. Martin Arthur Shee, R. A. pinxt. G. Clint ſculpt.

From the well earned popularity of the nobleman, the well known abilities of the painter, and the merit of the portrait, this print bids fair for having an extenſive circulation. It is a whole-length mezzotinto, in every point of view ſuperior to that noticed above it.

His Royal Highneſs George Prince of Wales, &c. &c: reſpectfully dedicated by permiſſion to B. Weſt, Eſq. P. R. A. by the engraver, S. Benet, R. A. of the Pruſſian Academy at Berlin; from a picture painted by Sir W. Beechy, R. A. for the Council Chamber of the Royal Academy of London

It is ſo very unuſual to ſee any portrait painted by Sir W. Beechy that is not entitled to praiſe, that it is with ſome ſurpriſe, as well as reluctance, that we a[re] com-

compelled to ſay, this is not worthy of his pencil; nor is it at all in his uſual ſtyle of painting, nor ſuch a reſemblance of the original as we ſhould expect to ſee on his canvas. The engraving is in line, but by no means good.

Panorama Views of St. Peterſburgh; dedicated by permiſſion, to his Imperial Highneſs Alexander I, Emperor of all the Ruſſias; by J. K. Atkinſon. Drawn on the ſpot, from the Obſervatory of Sciences.

This aquatint print gives a good idea of the ſplendour of this great city. Nothing that has the ſemblance of a poor private dwelling is to be ſeen; but from the abundance of churches, public buildings, magnificent manſions, and ſummer and winter palaces, one is half inclined to think, that all the princes of the earth have ſaid, 'Come, let us go and live at Peterſburgh.' It is, however, without queſtion, a correct repreſentation of the place, and as a print has very conſiderable merit.

ROYAL ACADEMY.

Mr. Fuſeli having accepted the ſituation of keeper, has been under the neceſſity of relinquiſhing the profeſſorſhip of painting, which he formerly held with ſo much honour to himſelf; as the laws of the academy do not permit one member to hold two offices. The election for a profeſſor took place on the 26th of Auguſt, at a general meeting of Academicians, when Mr. Opie was unanimouſly choſen. We congratulate the young ſtudents on this appointment, from which they are likely to derive great advantage. It has been ſaid that it is not Mr. Opie's intention to avail himſelf of the three years which are uſually allowed to a new profeſſor to prepare his lectures, but that he means, if poſſible, to commence a courſe the enſuing winter.

Loutherbourg has nearly finiſhed a large picture of Banditti, in which he has been very long engaged, for his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales. It is nearly 17 feet long, and the ſubject is treated in the beſt manner of the maſter, with great clearneſs, brilliancy and ſtrength of character; and we are told is intended to form a part of the decorations of the grand drawing-room, which is fitted up in the Egyptian taſte at Carleton houſe.

His Royal Highneſs has alſo engaged Mr. Bone to paint two large miniatures, one of them, from the admirable picture of Cymon and Iphigenia, by Sir Joſhua Reynolds; the other, from the whole length of Mr. Fox, exhibited by Mr. Opie; of which we remember thinking, that though, like all Opie's portraits, it bore a ſtrong reſemblance to the original, yet it was more like Mr. Fox at the moment he was meditating a reply to ſome bitter philippic which had been uttered againſt him in the Houſe of Commons, than in the houſe of feſtive mirth, where his good-humoured hilarity and cheerfulneſs inſpire the ſocial board, and he enjoys and communicates

"The feaſt of reaſon and the flow of ſoul."

A large Hiſtorical Picture, by Rubens.

It has been ſaid of Rubens, that he attempted to give a new character to the Flemiſh ſchool, and he ſucceeded in his attempt, though the female figures, eſpecially in his early pictures, are frequently fat, and bordering upon vulgar nature; but, even in theſe ſubjects, the exuberance of his fancy, the vigour of his pencil, and above all the unrivalled brilliancy and harmony of his colouring, ſo pre-eminently predominated over all his errors, that we were compelled to admire that which in an inferior artiſt we ſhould have barely tolerated. Admitting this, what may we not expect from a large hiſtorical picture, evidently painted when his genius was in its meridian, in which no female is introduced? Such a picture, Mr. Elwin of Sloane-ſtreet has juſt had conſigned to him from the Continent; and the writer of this article, who has ſeen many fine pictures during a ſhort reſidence on the Continent, and moſt of the large collections in this country, does not heſitate to affirm, that when conſidered in all its points, he thinks it ſuperior to any picture he ever ſaw; and he is told that Mr. Elwin has given a larger ſum for it than ever was paid for any one picture that has been previouſly brought into England. The ſubject is the *Converſion of St. Paul*; and the management of the whole in the very firſt ſtyle of art. The compoſition is claſſically grand; the characters have an elevated dignity appropriate to their ſituation; and the extremities are marked with a ſtrength and taſte that has been rarely equalled. Through the whole, there is a lightneſs of touch, and freedom of pencil, which could only be attained by the enthuſiaſtic energies of a great mind in a happy moment, without any of that *Germanic* miniature finiſhing, by touch upon touch, which we frequently ſee in the dry and poliſhed productions of thoſe *perſevering labourers* in the art and myſtery of limning. With reſpect to the colouring, it is perhaps better than when it came off the eaſel, for it might then have a brightneſs, that would in a degree dazzle

the eye; but time has mellowed the colours, which are in perfect harmony, as the picture is in perfect preſervation. To adopt the phraſeology of another ſcience, it is a *bravura picture*, and, on the whole, a production, that if the artiſt had never painted any other, would have immortalized his name.

Mr. Bone is employed enamelling *Cymon and Iphigenia*, from Sir Joſhua Reynolds's admirable picture; and *Mr. Fox*, from the whole-length exhibited by Mr. Opie. Both theſe performances are intended for the Prince of Wales, and the artiſt ſeems likely in them even to outdo his former excellence as an enamel-painter.

Mr. Turner, the engraver, has juſt completed a mezzotinto after Sir Joſhua's fine picture of *Mr. Tomkins*, the celebrated writing-maſter. This was the laſt portrait Sir Joſhua Reynolds exhibited, and is by many conſidered as his *chef d'œuvre*. The engraver has taken great pains with the plate, as it is the firſt that he has ſcraped from the works of that great maſter of the Engliſh ſchool, and it is indeed a very happy imitation of the original.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The Reconciliation; written by Mr. E. Button; the Muſic by Auguſtus Voight. 5*s.*

THIS production comprehends a ſtory deſigned as a vehicle for the expreſſion, by analogous melodies, of the various tranſitions and emotions of the mind.—Two airs, the one lively and the other plain time, are incidentally introduced, and the whole concludes with a glee for three voices. The ſtory, which is by no means unintereſting, is prefixed to the publication, and prepares the auditor for the opening-ſcene, where Emma is ſuppoſed to be ſeated in a temple erected to Flora in the centre of her father's garden, and ſinging the air with which the compoſition commences. Various ſituations then enſue between Emma and her lover, in which the powers of the compoſer are exerted to expreſs the ſeveral feelings of the parties and excite the ſympathy of the hearer. Mr. Voight has, in the courſe of the piece, diſplayed much knowledge of his ſubject, and conſiderable command of fancy, as well as judgment in combination; and it is no compliment to ſay that he has added conſiderable intereſt to the tale upon which he had to comment, and that he has rendered the whole highly attractive and engaging.

Whitehaven Hunt, a Sonata for the Piano-forte, dedicated to the Stewards and Gentlemen of the Meeting, by William Howgill. 2*s.*

This imitation of a chace, commencing with the *ſalutation*, and ending with the *death*, exhibits a lively imagination and a power of clear expreſſion. The "*unkenneling the hounds*" is given with great effect, and the "*returning home*" is highly ſpirited and chearful. The whole, we muſt in juſtice ſay, forms an attractive and well-variegated compoſition, and does much credit to Mr. Howgill's imitative talents.

Inglewood Hunt, a Sonata for the Piano-forte, inſcribed to Mrs. Curwen, by William Howgill. 2*s.* 6*d.*

The general deſcription of this ſonata would not be diſſimilar from that of the foregoing article; we ſhall therefore only ſay, that its merit, taken in the aggregate, is no way inferior; and that Mr. Howgill's qualification for productions of this kind is rendered very conſpicuous by his preſent efforts.

A favourite Air, arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by T. Powell. 1*s.* 6*d.*

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Une Sonate pour le Piano-forte, avec Accompagnement d'un Violon ou d'une Flute; compoſée et dediée à Mademoiſelle Cipriani, par J. Jay. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Mr. Jay has in this ſonata adopted ſo pleaſingly familiar a ſtyle, as, we think, to enſure it a generally favourable notice.—The paſſages, while they accommodate themſelves to the fingers of the novice, produce pleaſure to the ear, and evince conſiderable talents in this ſlight but uſeful ſpecies of compoſition.

A ſecond Troop, compoſed for the Wiſbech Volunteer Band, and inſcribed to Major Edes and Officers of the Corps, by George Guſt, 2*s.* 6*d.*

This troop, which is publiſhed in *ſcore*, accompanied with an adaptation for the piano-forte, poſſeſſes a conſiderable portion

of merit. The introductory movement is conceived with dignity, and the troop itself is bold and sprightly. The construction of the *score* bespeaks an intimate acquaintance with the powers of the different military instruments, and the effect of the composition, if well performed, cannot fail to do honour to the abilities of the author.

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We can have the pleasure to strongly recommend these sonatinas to that class of practitioners for whose use they are expressly written. They have the merit of being easy and natural in their style, and so progressive in their execution, as to lead the pupil insensibly forward to passages the difficulties of which, without a gradual approach, are too often very slowly, and in some instantes never perfectly, subdued.

A Sonata for the grand Piano-forte, dedicated to Miss Dawson, of Papcastle, Cumberland, by William Howgill, 3s.

Mr. Howgill, who has furnished the musical world with a considerable number of interesting compositions, has acquitted himself in the present production with much taste and fancy. The opening movement is bold and animated; and the remaining parts, in which we find "*Lison dormoit,*" with variations, and other popular little airs, are so arranged as to evince a cultivated ear and considerable address in arrangement.

A Sonata for the Harp, with an Accompaniment for a Violin; composed by M. P. Delarmart, 3s. 6d.

We find in this sonata considerable spirit of conception, and much of that ease and connection resulting from good natural taste and matured judgment. The passages are pleasing, and for the most part have the advantage of being suitable both for the harp and the piano-forte. The accompaniment is ably arranged, and calculated to greatly improve the general effect.

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Mr. Latour has formed of "Murphy Delaney" a very agreeable and attractingly familiar rondo. Its general cast is greatly calculated for the use and improvement of juvenile practitioners; and to their notice we cannot but particularly recommend it.

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This is an affecting little air; the passages have the merit of being dictated by the sentiment of the words, and the general impression is as pleasing as it is forcible.

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Ease and smoothness form the leading features of this little song, and will not fail to give it circulation among those who are partial to the natural simple style of the true English ballad.

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IT appears from the report of the BARON VON KOTZEBUE, in his recent Travels through Italy, that the buſineſs of unrolling the Herculanean MSS. proceeds at Portici under the direction of M. HAYTER with ſucceſs and rapidity.—One hundred and thirty Manuſcripts have already been unrolled or are unrolling, and M. Hayter does not deſpair of being able to decypher the ſix hundred Manuſcripts which are ſtill extant. Eleven young perſons are conſtantly employed in unfolding the MSS., and two others in copying or drawing them, all under the direction of M. Hayter, and at the expence of His Royal Highneſs THE PRINCE OF WALES. Another work has been diſcovered of Philodemus, treating on the vices which border on virtues; beſides a work of Epicurus, of Phædrus, Demetrius Phalerus, and Colotos, the laſt in reply to Plato on Friendſhip. Among ſeven Latin MSS. M. Hayter has found an hiſtorical work written in the ſtyle and manner of Livy; and, among the Greek ones, the entire works of Epicurus in the beſt ſtate of preſervation.

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Major CARTWRIGHT has in the preſs, and ready for almoſt immediate publication, a conciſe Eſſay, intitled, "The State of the Nation." This work is written not merely with an intention of exhibiting to view the good or ill management of the preſent Executive Government, but impartially commenting on oppoſite parties in the State, and on the laws and ſyſtems they have ſucceſſively introduced, and ſhewing the fatal conſequences of thoſe laws and ſyſtems; which conſequences, although they were not ſufficiently foreſeen at the ſeveral times when thoſe laws and ſyſtems were introduced, are now both ſeen and felt in the preſent alarming ſituation of our country: and the main object of the Eſſay is, to call the attention of the public to the obvious and very ſimple means to be adopted for averting the danger of invaſion, ſecuring conſtitutional freedom, and promoting national proſperity.

A new volume of Tranſactions of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Mancheſter is nearly ready for publication.

A new edition of Johnſon's Poets, with additional Lives, has been undertaken by the original Proprietors, and will make its appearance in the enſuing year.

A new edition of Langhorne's Plutarch will ſhortly make its appearance, in which ſome miſtranſlations will be corrected, many additional notes inſerted, the deficient parallels ſupplied, Tables of Coins, Chronology, &c. and a copious Index ſubjoined; and the whole introduced by a preliminary Diſſertation on "The Credit due to the firſt Five Centuries of the Roman Hiſtory;" by the Rev. FRANCIS WRANGHAM.

Dr. JARROLD, of Stockport, has in great forwardneſs a Series of Diſſertations, Philoſophical, Phyſiological, and Political, on Man. Diſſertation I. on Population, is in anſwer to Mr. Malthus on that ſubject.

The Rev. JOHN DICK, of Glaſgow, author of the Eſſay on the Inſpiration of the Scriptures, a work which has been well received by the public, has in the preſs Lectures on the Acts of the Apoſtles, which will be publiſhed in October.

Mr. THOMAS SKINNER SURR, the author of George Barnwell and Splendid Miſery, is engaged upon a third novel, which he intends to publiſh in November, under the title of A Winter in London, or Faſcinations of Faſhion.

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The

The Mr. PARKER who amuſed the public a few years ſince by his Lectures pretending to refute the Copernican Syſtem, is trying further experiments on credulity by announcing high tides, which, according to ſome hypotheſis of *his own* new philoſophy, are to happen at certain times! We believe the expected high tide on the 10th of laſt Auguſt was one of his predictions; and, having failed, he now foreſees with equal certainty and deſires to announce that another extraordinary tide is to happen in October next! We have conſidered it our duty to notice and expoſe this daring ſyſtem of empiriciſm.

An uniform edition of the Works of the late RICHARD GRAVES, author of the Spiritual Quixote, is preparing for publication.

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The enlarged edition of Memoirs of early Italian Scholars, by the Rev. W. P. GRESWELL, announced by us p. 372, is enriched with a very ample Account of the celebrated Joannes Picus, Prince of Mirandula, drawn from his own writings, and his correſpondence with the moſt eminent ſcholars of his age. As we have hitherto had no other than very brief or very imperfect accounts of Picus, the preſent will have the recommendation of combining novelty with the intereſt univerſally allowed to attach to the character of this learned and accompliſhed nobleman.

Mr. HUMBOLDT is beginning to publiſh the reſults of his late Travels with an affectation which deſerves to be reprobated. He begins with ſome expenſive numbers of botany, and thence proceeds to ſome other numbers of zoology and geology, promiſing that he will condeſcend alſo to give to the public an *abridged* Account of his Travels, adapted to general reading. His condeſcenſion does not, however, terminate here; for he tells the world that he may probably in a few years publiſh a full Account of his Travels, but that the *abridged* Account may ſatisfy curioſity till he has leiſure to gratify it fully!

Mr. IRVING, author of a work on Engliſh compoſition, and of the Lives of the Scottiſh Poets, is engaged on a Life of the celebrated George Buchanan.

A work on the Trinity, under the title of A New Way to ſettle Old Controverſies, by a gentleman already known in the literary world, will be publiſhed in the courſe of a few weeks.

Mrs. PORTIA YOUNG is about to publiſh a Compendium taken from Dr. Doddridge's Family Expoſitor, containing Explanations of the concluding Part of Chriſt's Hiſtory; to which is added, a Harmony of the Evangeliſts, with a Paraphraſe and Notes. It will be publiſhed by ſubſcription, for the benefit of a fatherleſs infant, a deſcendant of the great Sir Matthew Hale.

Mr. WOOLL has in the preſs Biographical Memoirs of the late Rev. Dr. Joſeph Warton, with a Selection from his Poetical Works, and an extenſive Literary Correſpondence between eminent Perſons left by him for publication.

Mr. KELLY, author of the Elements of Book-Keeping, is engaged on a work, founded on the Hamburg Contoriſt, by Kruſe, to be intitled the Univerſal Combiſt, or a Complete Syſtem of Exchanges, including the Monies, Coins, Weights, and Meaſures, of all the Trading Nations and their Colonies.

Madame DE GENLIS having recently publiſhed in France an hiſtorical romance intitled The Life of Madame de Maintenon, the ſame will ſpeedily make its appearance in an Engliſh dreſs, in two volumes.

Mr. W. PONTEY has nearly ready for publication a Work on the Training or Management of Britiſh Timber-Trees, whether intended for Uſe, Ornament, or Shelter; including an Inquiry into their general Diſeaſes and Defects, the Means of preventing them, and the Remedies to be applied.

Mr. WILLIAM CLOSE has invented an apparatus for raiſing water by means of air condenſed in its deſcent through an inverted ſyphon. This ſyphon has its higher orifice placed in a ſituation to receive both air and water at the ſame time. The air being conveyed by the velocity of the aqueous column to the loweſt part of the ſyphon, and collected in a veſſel, is employed as the medium for conveying preſſure to raiſe water in another part of the apparatus. Mr. C. finds from experiments that a machine conſtructed upon this principle will raiſe water for domeſtic purpoſes, and although it will not perform half as much work as a bucket-engine by a forcing-pump, yet it may be kept continually employed, and is ſubject to very little wear, as its operation will almoſt be performed without friction.

Mr.

Mr. STOTHARD has found that the elaſticity of the ſteel in watch-ſprings, &c. is greatly impaired by taking off the blue with ſand-paper or otherwiſe, and, what is ſtill more ſtriking, that it may be reſtored again by the bluing proceſs, without any previous hardening or other additional treatment.

It is not generally known that green ſucculent plants are much better preſerved after a momentary immerſion in boiling water than otherwiſe. The treatment is adopted for the economical preſervation of cabbage and other plants which are dried for keeping, as it deſtroys the vegetable life at once, and ſeems to prevent an after-proceſs of decay or mortification, by which the plant would have been more conſiderably changed, if it had not been ſo ſuddenly killed.

The following is a method for preſerving wood in damp ſituations:—"Take twelve pounds of reſin beat in a mortar, three pounds of ſulphur, and twelve pints of whale-oil, let them be melted together over a fire; ochre-powder may be added to give it a proper colour. Of this preparation two coats are to be applied, after which the wood will not be ſubject to injury by humidity. The firſt coat ſhould be laid on lightly, having been previouſly heated; the ſecond after an interval of two or three days; a third may be added, if from the peculiarity of the ſituation it be judged expedient.

Mr. DAVIES GIDDY has lately deſcribed a ſingular fact of the inviſible emiſſion of ſteam and ſmoke together from the chimney of a furnace; though either of them, if ſeparately emitted, is viſible as uſual.—"The flue (ſays he, ſpeaking of a ſteam engine) for conveying off the ſmoke, and affording a draft, was made of rolled iron; and the ſteam, which wholly eſcapes from theſe machines uncondenſed, was conducted into the ſame tube about a foot above its inſertion into the boiler: when the engine began to move, neither ſteam nor ſmoke were ſeen to iſſue from the flue; and when freſh coal was added, nothing more than a faint white cloud became apparent, and that only for a ſhort time. The regiſter was ſlowly cloſed, and a condenſation of ſteam manifeſted itſelf at a ſmall diſtance from the chimney, and in the ſame quantity, as if it had proceeded immediately from the boiler. The experiment was reverſed, and the ſteam gradually confined to the boiler, when the ſmoke became viſible, till it equalled in quantity and appearance that commonly produced by a ſimilar fire. Theſe trials were repeated a number of times with unvarying ſucceſs. Pains were taken to aſcertain whether and in what degree the draft was affected by the admiſſion of ſteam into the flue; and it was found that while the engine worked, the fire brightened each time the ſteam obtained admiſſion into the chimney."—To elucidate this fact Mr. NICHOLSON contrived the following experiment.—"A ſmall glaſs tube was ſtuck through a cork, and this was preſſed into the neck of the retort in which water was boiling over a lamp. The ſteam was emitted through this ſmall aperture in a viſible jet upwards of a foot in length. But when a candle was held with its flame immediately beneath the end of the tube, the jet became inviſible. To determine whether the water might be decompoſed, or the ſteam ſimply expanded ſo far as to be abſorbed by the air, or if condenſed to form a vapour too thin to be perceived, he ſuffered the hot inviſible current which had paſſed through the candle to paſs through a larger glaſs tube: in this caſe viſible ſteam iſſued plentifully from the farther end. Hence (ſays Mr. N.) I am diſpoſed to judge that the large tube having kept the very hot ſteam together, and cooled it ſo as to render it viſible again, there was little if any decompoſition of the water.—But at the ſame time, when we conſider the diſappearance of the denſe ſmoke in Mr. Giddy's experiment, there ſeems to be great reaſon to think that the charcoal was oxygenated and gaſified. If ſo, the products muſt have been expanded into inviſible ſteam, hydrogen, and carbonic acid. By collecting the products in an experiment of this kind, theſe conjectures will either be verified or refuted. If the former, we ſhall have the decompoſition of water and oxygenation of carbon at a lower temperature than has hitherto been ſhewn or expected.

MUNGO PARKE, with his companions, who ſailed from Portſmouth a few months ago, having touched at the iſlands of St. Jago and Goree, arrived at Kayay, on the river Gambia, on the 14th of April, whence they were to proceed in a few days into the interior of Africa. The heat was at that time ſo exceſſive, that the thermometer was in the middle of the day 100 degrees in the ſhade, and frequently three hours after ſunſet it continued from 82 to 92 degrees.

Dr. MILLER, of New York, intends to publiſh the Lectures on Theology of CHARLES NISBETT, D.D. late Preſident of Dickinſon College, in Pennſylvania.

A letter recently tranſmitted by the French Captain-General ERNOUF at Guadaloupe to M. FAUJAS ST. FOND, communicates among various obſervations on natural hiſtory the following notice :—"Your ſon has undoubtedly informed you, on his arrival in France, of the excurſion I have made in this iſland, and has told you that I have viſited the celebrated *Côte du Mole*, where the remains of Caraibs are found enveloped in maſſes of petrified madrepore. I have held out encouragements to an active and intelligent perſon, with a view to procure ſome of theſe remarkable ſkeletons. Thoſe that are in the beſt preſervation I intend for the galleries of the Muſeum of Natural Hiſtory. I have ſent ſome Negro ſtonecutters to the perſon who ſuperintends the work, the execution of which is attended with great difficulties; in the firſt place, becauſe theſe remains of Caraibs adhere to a bed of madrepore of exceſſive hardneſs, and which can only be attacked by the chiſſel; and in the ſecond, becauſe the ſea, at the tide of flood, covers the place where they are. Theſe human relics are of large dimenſions: the maſs which it is neceſſary to extract with them is about eight feet in length and two and a half in breadth, and weighs about three thouſand pounds; but the ſea facilitates their removal. Opinions are divided concerning their origin: ſome ſay that a bloody battle took place on this ſpot between the natives of this iſland and thoſe of another. Some again aſſert that a fleet of canoes was wrecked there; and others preſume that the place was formerly a cemetery on which the ſea had encroached.

A new Academy has been inſtituted at Paris, the object of which is to collect and explain Celtic monuments, and to extend reſearches into primitive languages. It has aſſumed the name of the Celtic Academy, will publiſh Memoirs periodically, and propoſe prize eſſays. A member of this Academy *is ſaid to have diſcovered* a method by which two perſons may correſpond and converſe without underſtanding each other's language.

M. CADET DE VAUX propoſes as a remedy for the gout, that the patient ſhould drink forty-eight glaſſes of warm water in twelve hours, a glaſs at the end of every quarter of an hour, taking nothing elſe during the time. This remedy, we are aſſured, has been tried with great ſucceſs in France; and it is thought that the profuſe perſpiration which this proceſs occaſions is the cauſe of the cure. The trial is eaſily made.

M. EICHHORN, well known among the German literati, has publiſhed a Hiſtory of Literature from its Origin to the preſent Time, of which a Tranſlation is preparing in London.

M. QUATREMERE-DE-QUINCY, diſſatisfied with the Deſcriptions of Pauſanias, the Abbé Barthelemy, and others, has written a long Memoir upon the ſtatue and throne of the Olympian Jupiter, the celebrated work of Phidias. He has ſubjoined to this Memoir a figure of this monument of art, ſuch as it was, in his opinion.

By a late decree of the French Government it is ordered that no church-book, pſalm-book, church-muſic, catechiſm, or prayer-book, ſhall for the future be printed without the expreſs permiſſion of the biſhop of the dioceſe, which permiſſion is to be affixed to each copy. All books not licenced in this manner are liable to be ſeized, and the publiſhers and purchaſers are ſubjected to very heavy fines!

Dr. LAFUENTE has publiſhed a Memoir, by command of the King of Spain, which contains a new method of curing the yellow-fever. According to the experiments of Dr. Lafuente, bark is the moſt powerful remedy for that dreadful diſeaſe. By taking from eight to ten ounces of that powerful antiſeptic in the firſt forty-eight hours of the diſorder, the fatal conſequences of the yellow-fever, or any other fever, may be prevented.

The Jews at Hamburgh have reſolved not to bury their dead before a lapſe of three days, to prevent the dreadful conſequence of premature burials, which are ſo generally prevalent among that people.

M. PRONY has lately been engaged in a ſeries of new experiments to aſcertain the initial velocity of projectiles diſcharged from fire-arms. The experiments were made with a ſoldier's firelock and a horſeman's carbine, the lengths of which in the bore were 3 ft. 8 in. and 2 ft. 5 in. The balls weighed 382 grs. troy, and each was impelled by half its weight of powder. The mean velocity with the carbine was 1269 feet and a half in a ſecond; that with the muſket 1397 feet.—Theſe numbers being in the ratio of 11 to 10 nearly, it is inferred that the length of the ſoldier's firelock might be reduced without much diminiſhing its range.—With half charges of powder the mean velocities were 822½ feet and 829 in a ſecond.

The EMPEROR of RUSSIA propoſes forming an Inſtitution at Peterſburg for the purpoſe of improving the navy, which is

is to be called the Marine Muſeum. In this inſtitution leſſons in all the ſciences neceſſary to be known by a ſea-officer will be given. It will publiſh a ſort of journal upon every ſubject that concerns the marine. There will be attached to the Muſeum a library and a collection of natural hiſtory, which will be conſtantly open to the ſtudents. The eſtabliſhment is to be under the direction of the Miniſter of the Marine, and the members are to wear an uniform like that of the marines.

General ALEXANDER PALITZYN has tranſlated into the Ruſſian language the Voyage of Lord Macartney to China, which will be accompanied with very fine plates.

The Univerſity of Landſhut has offered the degree of doctor of philoſophy to any one of its pupils who ſhould point out in the cleareſt manner, in the fragments ſtill extant concerning the myſtic ſects of antiquity, ſuch as the New Platoniſts, the Pythagoreans, the Gnoſtics, the Origeniſts, and in the more modern works of the Scholaſtics, the Theoſophiſts, the Cabaliſts, and the ſchool of Jacob Böhm, the materials of which Profeſſor SCHELLING has compoſed his philoſophy.

The celebrated aëronaut ROBERTSON has announced his intention of conſtructing a balloon 136 feet in diameter, and capable of raiſing the weight of 740 quintals (about 33 tons). Fifty perſons will be able to embark in it with comfort, and will find in it all the conveniencies of animal and ſocial life, and proviſions for ſeveral months. The balloon may travel at all elevations and in all temperatures, and may be employed to make phyſical and aſtronomical experiments in all parts of the world. Geography will derive from it great advantages, becauſe the aëronauts will not be checked either by mountains or by foreſts. Perhaps with the aſſiſtance of the trade-winds it may even make the circuit of the globe between the tropics. The globe for this apparatus will be made of taffeta manufactured on purpoſe at Lyons, and of a boat of deal, weighing 20,000 pounds. It will be furniſhed with cordage of ſilk and proviſions, and will have its kitchen, two workſhops, a waſh-houſe, an obſervatory, a chapel, an academical ſaloon, a card-room, and a concert-room. It will likewiſe carry a ſmaller balloon and a parachute in caſe of accident. The honour of conſtructing ſuch a balloon, which according to the ingenious projector will not coſt more than a ſhip of the line, ought, he ſays, to belong to all the learned ſocieties of Europe.—He therefore invites them to contribute to the expence, and enſures to each ſubſcribing academy the right of furniſhing two aëronauts for this ſcientific expedition.

His Majeſty the KING of PRUSSIA has given orders, that as the mineral fumigations of GUYTON MORVEAU are proved to be the ſafeſt preventative againſt the yellow-fever, they ſhall be adopted in all the Pruſſian harbours, and in all veſſels under quarantine, or coming from ſuſpected places.

A German gentleman travelling through different places in Spain at the time when the yellow-fever made its ravages, obſerved, that of all kinds of birds, the ſparrows only had ſome notion of the dangerous influence of this diſeaſe, ſo far that they left the houſes when the infection had taken place, and by no allurement were to be induced to return, while other birds fell a victim of their ignorance. The inhabitants therefore conſidered the continuance of the ſparrows in a dwelling-houſe as a certain proof of its being free from the contagion.

The very valuable library of the late Profeſſor BALDINGER at the Univerſity of Marpurg is now offered for ſale, either public or private, by his heirs. It would certainly be a great loſs if ſuch a treaſure of rare works ſhould be ſcattered by public ſale. The library conſiſts of more than 16,000 volumes. Among others there are nearly one hundred and thirty editions of the works of Hippocrates; and alſo all the different editions of the medical claſſics, and other rare works, beſides 13,000 academical diſſertations.

By a ten years compariſon of the bills of mortality of Vienna, the number of deaths upon an average amounted to 14,600, and among theſe 835 children fell a victim to the natural ſmall-pox every year. But ſince the introduction of the cow-pox, no more than 161 children died of the ſmall-pox in 1801; in the year 1802 only 60; in the year 1803 but 37; and in the year 1804 only two children, and of theſe one belonged to foreign travelling parents.

Dr. KOPP has made intereſting inquiries on the ſpontaneous combuſtion of the human body. It was formerly an almoſt general opinion that the combuſtion only took place in drunkards, and it was believed that their whole frame was impregnated with the ſpirituous liquor. But on comparing the different caſes which Dr. Kopp has had an opportunity to collect, it appears that the combuſtion chiefly

takes place in elderly people, and moſtly in women. In general in all theſe inſtances the victims were very fat or very lean, which proves a weak ſtate of the conſtitution, and they were accuſtomed to drink ſpirituous liquors. The combuſtion penetrated rapidly the whole body, but the trunk was the moſt injured. Almoſt in all caſes a fire was at hand. In ſeveral inſtances the patients complained that they perceived ſomething like an electrical ſtroke in ſome part of the body. The accident moſtly happened when the atmoſphere was dry and clear, and an empyreumatic ſmell ſurrounded the perſons.—It is therefore probable that an aſthenic ſtate of the lymphatic ſyſtem may be conſidered as a prediſpoſing cauſe, in conſequence of which inflammable air might be collected in the cellular membrane and other cavities of the body; and in the ſame manner as a watery fluid is collected in the cellular ſyſtem in the dropſy, it may contain, when ſuch an accident takes place, a collection of inflammable gas.—It is very probable that electricity has ſome influence, as in ſeveral inſtances the combuſtion began with an electrical phenomenon. The flame is like the inflammable gas, and ſpreads in general ſo rapidly, that it has been impoſſible to give aſſiſtance to the victims of this horrible diſeaſe.

A correſpondent of the "Decade Philophique" has lately communicated to the editors a diſcovery which he made by accident of a method of preſerving muſhrooms dry without deforming them. Botaniſts, he obſerves, know how to collect and preſerve plants; but he has never yet heard of their being able to preſerve muſhrooms. The author lives near the ſea-ſhore, in a country the ſoil of which is ſandy, and where downs are formed which frequently ſhift their place. In traverſing on foot one of theſe downs, he met with muſhrooms buried under the ſand, and which preſerved their form.—He made a collection of them, and found that they ſuffered no alteration afterwards; indeed they ſerved him for an hygrometer; but if they ſoften in moiſt weather, they recover their hardneſs in dry weather, and every principle of vegetation being deſtroyed, their form does not alter either by wrinkles or by rottenneſs. In imitating the proceſs of nature, he dries muſhrooms in a ſtove of ſand moderately heated.

Dr. Bolschoi, who went out in the quality of phyſician with a Ruſſian and Bucharian caravan, gives the following account of the Kirgiſian Cozaks, by whom he was taken priſoner:—"When the Kirgiſians had divided by lot the booty which they obtained from this rich caravan,* they cut to pieces the mathematical inſtruments, watches, teleſcopes, &c. that each might take a portion. They did the ſame with the medicines. The roots, powders, pills, and mixtures, were all divided into equal parts. Each perſon then threw his portion into a veſſel, and this they conſidered as the moſt valuable part of the plunder. When the Kirgiſians found that their priſoner was a phyſician, and, according to their idea, a ſorcerer, they thronged in crowds around him, that he might feel their pulſe, in order to tell them, from the nature of it, whether the horſe they had loſt, the cow that had ſtrayed, or the camel that was miſſing, would be found again: nay, ſome of them even wiſhed him to tell, from the nature of their pulſe, whether their ſick mother, wife, ſiſter, &c. would recover. If his anſwer turned out to be true, the prophet was rewarded; but in a contrary caſe he was often ſubject to the diſcipline of the whip. A violent ſtorm having once taken place, the whole body began to murmur, and a general ſuſpicion fell on the captive Doctor. They threatened him with death; but the ſtorm ſubſided, and the ſuppoſed ſorcerer eſcaped with a ſlight correction. As Dr. B. was conſidered as a man of the higher order, he was not ſold in Bucharia with the other captives, but ſerved as a common domeſtic, expoſed to cold and hunger, and obliged to perform all thoſe menial ſervices which are allotted to the ſlaves of the Kirgiſians. He did not long remain under one maſter, but was conſidered as tranſferable property. He at length came into the hands of the Khan, who gave him a rich Kirgiſian dreſs, and in that ſtate he was ranſomed."

M. Demmenie, a Dutch artiſt, has given us an improved method of making varniſh of copal, which conſiſts merely in placing the copal in contact with alkohol in the ſtate of gas. "Put rectified alkohol into a glaſs veſſel, ſuſpend at a certain diſtance above it a piece of copal, and place the whole in a *balneum mariæ*. When the alkohol is ſufficiently heated to raiſe the gas, it touches the copal, and diſſolves ſmall portions of it which drop into the liquor. Continue this operation till the drops that fall have ſaturated the alkohol; then withdraw the apparatus

* Dr. Boiſchoi was eſtimated at the value of a camel.

from

from the *balneum mariæ*, and let the liquor cool; decant it, and you will have a perfect ſolution, without mixture of foreign matter. The varniſh may be prepared in the ſame manner with oil of turpentine, by ſubſtituting the eſſence inſtead of alkohol."

M. LENORMAND gives the following as a new and eaſy method of inſtantly removing ſpots of oil, greaſe, and tallow, from any kind of ſtuff, without changing its colour. "Take five or ſix pieces of lighted charcoal, about the ſize of a walnut; wrap them in a piece of linen which has been previouſly dipped in water, and ſqueezed in the hand to preſs out the ſuperabundant moiſture; extend the ſtuff that is ſpotted on a table on which a clean napkin has been ſpread, then take the cloth containing the charcoal by the four corners and lay it on the ſpot; lift it up and put it down on the ſpot ten or twelve times ſucceſſively, preſſing lightly upon it, and the ſpot will diſappear.

The Count of HOFFMANSEGG has, with the permiſſion of the Prince Regent of Portugal, ſent M. SIEBER, a very able naturaliſt, to travel in Braſil. This gentleman, in a letter to his patron, gives an account of the various obſervations he has had occaſion to make on the properties aſcribed to the ayapana, ſaid to be a ſovereign remedy for the bite of all kinds of venemous animals. From theſe it reſults, that the juice of that plant, when applied without delay, effects an inſtantaneous cure, but that when it is not immediately applied, it does not always prevent the ſuppuration, though it abates the inflammation and the ſwelling.—Among the three examples mentioned by M. Sieber, one of the wounds was given without the perſon injured being able to diſcover by what animal it was inflicted: the two others were only ſtings of ſcolopendras. This obſervation muſt ſomewhat diminiſh the hopes entertained of curing, by means of the ayapana, even the bites of mad animals.

M. CANOVA, the ſculptor of Rome, has made deſigns of the celebrated horſes at Monte Cavallo. He thinks, that, to produce all the effect of which they are ſuſceptible, they ought to be placed in a different point of view from that in which they have hitherto been exhibited.

The ELECTOR of BAVARIA manifeſts increaſed zeal for the arts and literature. Not content with having ſuppreſſed a multitude of monaſteries and eſtabliſhed public-ſchools in their ſtead, he has recently founded three univerſities in his new dominions in Suabia. Latin ſchools already exiſted in thoſe provinces, but they were not ſufficient to the formation of a man of letters, and too learned for the ſimple artiſan. The Elector, therefore, ordered theſe ſchools to be ſuppreſſed, and public-ſchools to be eſtabliſhed for the people, and three univerſities at Ulm, Dillingen, and Kempten. Theſe univerſities will be opened on the firſt of November, and pupils of the various Chriſtian denominations admitted. The general inſpection, compoſed of learned Proteſtants and Catholics, is immediately under the direction of public inſtruction eſtabliſhed at Münich.

A ſociety has been eſtabliſhed at Berlin whoſe object is to ſend miſſionaries every year to Africa, and eſpecially to that part of it inhabited by the Negroes, that with the light of Chriſtianity they may diffuſe ſome tincture of our arts and ſow ſeeds of a more refined civilization.—Two miſſionaries have already ſet out for Guinea.

The Ruſſian nobles continue to diſtinguiſh themſelves by their donations to the ſchools and univerſities. Lieutenant-Gen. URUSOFF has preſented the Univerſity of Moſcow with a very conſiderable cabinet of minerals and a beautiful collection of Moſaics. The ſame officer has given his own library and a rich collection of Ruſſian minerals to the Gymnaſium of the Government at Porchow. M. de SUDJENKOFF, nephew of the late Count BESBORODKO, has depoſited in the hands of the miniſter who ſuperintends the arts and ſciences the ſum of 40,000 roubles for the eſtabliſhment of ſchools in his native province Little Ruſſia.

The Chevalier CALCAGNI of Naples has found a medal belonging to the city of Petra in Sicily, with the inſcription ΠΕΤΡΕΙΝΩΝ. This medal repreſents on one ſide the head of Hercules, and on the other a female ſtanding and reſting her elbow on a ſmall column. Calcagni is at preſent engaged on a large work concerning the coins of the ancient ſovereigns of Sicily, which will throw new light on that intereſting ſubject.

By letters from Corfu it is ſaid that the Engliſh Vice-Conſul, with the aid of two celebrated divers from Calimno, and after a labour of two years, has recovered from the bottom of the ſea the precious collection of works of art of ancient Greece formed by Lord Elgin during his reſidence at Conſtantinople, and which was loſt with the veſſel in 1802 near Cerigo.

M. ALIBERT

M. ALIBERT has received from M. LAMEYRAN, chief phyſician to the hoſpital of Verſailles the foot of a woman ſixty years of age, the nails of which are of extraordinary length. That of the great toe is particularly remarkable: it is bent back, extends over the whole ſurface of the foot, and perfectly reſembles a ram's horn, having both the form and the hardneſs of one. M. Alibert has had a drawing made of this extraordinary foot, and intends to introduce it into his great work on the diſeaſes of the ſkin, to which the nails are conſidered as an appendage.

A piece of artificial anatomy in wax has been exhibited before the Society of Medicine of Paris, where it excited great intereſt. It was executed for the collection of the ſchool by M. LAUMONIER, one of the non-reſident aſſociates, and repreſents all the details of the human ear, both internal and external, nine times the natural ſize. It is eaſy to conceive how highly uſeful both for ſtudy and for public lectures ſuch works, executed by ſuch an able artiſt and ſkilful anatomiſt, muſt be.

The Medical Board of Health at Berlin has offered a prize of two hundred ducats for the beſt diſſertation on the yellow-fever.

Profeſſor BERNHARDI of Erfurt has undertaken a botanical tour in the Tyrol. The happieſt reſults may be expected from the zeal and intelligence of the Profeſſor, who has before deſerved well of natural hiſtory.

The famous Dr. GALL has been reading lectures on craniology at Berlin. The King and Queen have honoured him with their attendance, and preſented to him a valuable ring ſet with brilliants.

During the POPE's late reſidence at Paris the moſt conſtant homage was paid him by numerous exhibitions to explain the progreſs of the uſeful arts in that country. One circumſtance, however, but little known, though unparalleled in the annals of printing, deſerves to be recorded. On the 1ſt of February His Holineſs viſited the Imperial printing-office. As he paſſed along the galleries, 150 preſſes furniſhed him as he paſſed with a ſheet each, upon which was given the Lord's Prayer in ſome different language or dialect. In Hebrew, Samaritan, Chaldee, ancient Syriac, Rabinical, ancient and vulgar Arabic, Armenian, Perſian, and alſo in the languages and letters of the Crimea, of the Malay, of Java, of Indoſtan, of the Mogul Empire, of China, and of Tartary; in all 46 dialects of Aſia. We cannot enumerate all the European languages and dialects, but they amounted to 75. Africa furniſhed 12, and America the remaining 17. The reputation of the French preſs is well known; and the conſtant attention paid by that nation to the art of printing, even amidſt their revolutionary horrors, enabled them to paſs before the eyes of the Roman Pontiff whatever has been employed to improve or enrich the nobleſt and moſt uſeful art known to man.

A variety of valuable antiquities have been diſcovered in Theſſaly. Among them are the buſts of Ariſtotle and Anacreon, a large ſtatue of Ceres, with a coin of Lyſimachus, and ſome remarkable pillars. A Greek MS. containing a commentary of Nicephorus on the ancients, and the ancient Greek church, was diſcovered at the ſame time.

The reſearches at Pompeii are continued with great ſucceſs. The Queen of Naples has been with the Royal Family to inſpect them, and in her preſence was diſcovered an ancient edifice, in which were found vaſes of the greateſt beauty, medals, muſical inſtruments, and what is of more value than all the reſt, a beautiful bronze ſtatue repreſenting Hercules killing the celebrated hind on Mount Mænalus. The compoſition and deſign of this group are perfect. In the ſame building have likewiſe been found ſome extremely beautiful paintings, among which one repreſenting Diana ſurprized by Acteon is particularly diſtinguiſhed. The colouring of Diana is equal to any thing that Titian ever produced. The Queen, it is ſaid, intends to have this ſtructure repaired. She has likewiſe ordered the Chevalier VENUTI to ſuperintend at Rome the execution of a work in marble, alabaſter, and metal, repreſenting Pompeii in miniature. The Chevalier has already executed a ſimilar performance repreſenting the temples of Pæſtum, which is in the poſſeſſion of the Queen.

At the town of Fieſole, near Florence, a beautiful amphitheatre has been diſcovered, and the greateſt part of it cleared from the rubbiſh. It is ſuppoſed that it would contain at leaſt 30,000 perſons.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

In the public and private Practice of one of the Phyſicians of the Finſbury Diſpenſary,

From the 20th of Auguſt to the 20th of September.

APOPLEXIA	1
Dyſpepſia	11
Hypochondriaſis	9
Anaſarca	5
Hydrothorax	3
Dyſpnœa ebrioſa	1
Phthiſis pulmonalis	10
Catarrhus	15
Cynanche	9
Morbi infantiles	22
Morbi cutanei	8
Diarrhœa et Cholera	13
Menorrhagia	5
Amenorrhœa et Chloroſis	12
Epilepſia	1
Aſthenia	16

A few days ſince the Reporter was called to a patient that had been ſeized with an attack of apoplexy. Unfortunately, before his arrival, the patient had been bled. The diſeaſe was occaſioned by an extraordinary degree of bodily exertion, which was followed almoſt immediately by an exceſſive and unſeaſonable exerciſe of the mind. From the cauſe that produced it, independently of the ſymptoms that it exhibited, the ſtate of the perſon afflicted was evidently that of extreme debility and exhauſtion.

There are few inſtances, one ſhould imagine, in which a perſon whoſe underſtanding has not been debauched by ſuperannuated prejudice, or practice been enſlaved by the trammels of a profeſſional and hereditary routine, would think of removing debility by abſtracting blood, or of reſtoring an enfeebled and exhauſted frame, by evacuating any part of that fluid which conduces moſt eſſentially and immediately to its vigour and ſupport.

The fatal reſult of apoplexy, perhaps too frequently ariſes from the manner in which it is treated.* Sometimes, even after the paroxyſm has ſubſided, bleeding is had recourſe to, from a vague and empirical notion of its indiſcriminate utility in this diſeaſe.

Let it not, however, be miſunderſtood as the Reporter's opinion, that there are not many caſes of this diſeaſe which do, but merely that there are many which do *not* require and admit the remedy of veneſection—a remedy the immediate application of which is often eſſential to the ſalvation of the patient.

The former caſes are, for the moſt part, characterized by a high degree of excitement, ariſing from the operation of violent ſtimuli, phyſical or mental, before their ſecond effect of indirect debility has had time to take place; ſuch as what originates from any agony or extacy, more eſpecially from an impetus of anger, which, in a conſtitution prediſpoſed, is more apt than any other to precipitate an attack of apoplexy.

A perſon, therefore, inclined to this diſeaſe ſhould be particularly aſſiduous in ſtudying the ſcience of ſelf-government; and thoſe who are connected with him ought to be anxiouſly afraid of giving riſe to any unneceſſary cauſe of fretfulneſs or irritation.†

The mode of dreſs is not ſufficiently attended to by perſons liable to the complaint of which we have been treating. All tight ligatures, more eſpecially any about the neck, ſhould be fearfully avoided. Dreſs,

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* An example from Dr. Whytt might have been introduced in the text, as illuſtrating the danger attendant upon blood-letting, in every caſe of real or imaginary apoplexy.

"A delicate or nervous girl having chilled herſelf at the return of a critical period, was next morning, at four o'clock, ſeized with ſtupor, and difficulty of ſpeaking or moving. She was ſoon after blooded and bliſtered. At eight o'clock ſhe could neither ſpeak nor ſwallow, had a hiccup, and was pale and cold, though her pulſe and breathing were natural. About half after ten ſhe began to breathe hard, and with a ſnorting noiſe. Beſides taking medicines, ſhe was now blooded again, and a third time in the afternoon, and died at ten o'clock, eighteen hours after her firſt ſeizure." This is a fair inſtance of mere nervous debility, and deficient excitement, being converted, by means employed for its removal, into a caſe of genuine and fatal apoplexy.

† A pampered and podagric Nabob, in one of the modern comedies, upon ſome provoking oppoſition, exclaims, "the Doctors order I ſhould never be contradicted!" Ludicrous as this peeviſh exclamation may appear in the play, ſuch advice might be ſeriouſly and judiciouſly given to the friends or attendants of a gouty, or what is nearly akin, an apoplectic patient.

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in the prevention of diſeaſe in general, or in relief of morbid habits already eſtabliſhed, has not, perhaps, been ſufficiently attended to. Remarks with regard to this ſubject may now appear leſs important and appropriate, as the ſtraight and diſtorting habiliments of the male, and more eſpecially of the female ſex, have apparently been laid aſide. But, in the latter, "the old plan of ſevere conſtriction, much oftener than is ſuſpected, lurks below the free Grecian flow of the external habit." And it ought likewiſe to be remarked, that the recent paſſion for almoſt ſeminakedneſs, in this age of exquiſite poliſh and refinement, is much more inconſiſtent with health, and ſcarcely leſs ſo with delicacy and decorum, than that nearly entire expoſure which, according to the report of hiſtory, characterized the original and indigenous barbarians of our iſland.

J. REID,

Grenville-ſtreet, Brunſwick-ſquare, September 24, 1805.

ALPHABETICAL LIST *of* BANKRUPTCIES *and* DIVIDENDS *announced between the 20th of Auguſt and the 20th of September, extracted from the London Gazettes.*

BANKRUPTCIES.

The Soliciters' Names are between Parentheſes.

ANGELL Henry Hanſom, New Bond ſtreet, haberdaſher. (Bury, Walbrook

Abudein, Calcutta, merchant. (Roſs and Hall, New Boſwell court

Arnold Thomas, Canterbury, grocer, (Bugg, Addle ſtreet

Bunn Samuel, Great Charlotte ſtreet, merchant. (French and Williams, Caſtle ſtreet

Brown John, Wintringham, baker. (Morris and Brown, Barton-upon-Humber

Brewer William, Weſt Monkton, miller. (Blake and ſon, Cook's court

Bury Richard, Mancheſter, dry ſalter. (Kearſley and Cardwell, Mancheſter

Blinkinſop John, Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, tobacconiſt. (Bicket, Bond court, Walbrook

Clarke James, Salisbury, haberdaſher. (Brumell, Aldermanbury

Dongton George, Kendal, grocer. (Rigby, New city Chambers

Duffy Peter, Newman ſtreet, wine merchant (Paſmore, Old Broad ſtreet

Driver, Joſeph, Kighly, cotton ſpinner. (Bowman, Broad ſtreet

Edgar John, New Sarum, ſurgeon. (Millet and Son, Grays-inn lane

Etches Richard, Leek, wine merchant. (Townſend, Staples inn

Fernely Thomas and George Fernely, Hulme, cotton ſpinners. (Milne and Parry, Old Jewry

Fanar Thomas, Halifax, cotton ſpinner. (Allen, Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn

Geary Henry, Warrington, linen draper. (Johnſon and bailey, Mancheſter

Hughes Mark, Bury court, wool merchant. (Pullen, Fore ſtreet

Huddleſton James, Leiceſter, victualler. (Forbes, Ely place

Headland William, Stanſted, Mountfitchet, tanner. (Meridith and Robbins, Gray's inn

Hall William, Silver ſtreet, warehouſeman. (Atkinſon, Caſtle ſtreet, Falcon ſquare,

Hutchings Henry, Blackfriars road, tallow chandler. (Charter, Printer's ſtreet, Blackfriars

Hayes George, John ſtreet, merchant. (Highmoor, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide

Harding Solomon, Cripplegate, baker. (Dyne, ſergeant's inn

Heyes John, Charlton row, dyer. (Duckworth and Chippindale, Mancheſter

Hodgſon William, Strand, ſtationer. (Street, Philpot lane

Ifaac John, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton buildings

Johnſon Thomas, Fleet market, cabinet maker. (Fitzgerald, Leman ſtreet

Jefferſon Anthony William, Rathbone place, dealer and chapman. (Tucker, Staple's inn

Lambert, George, Holborn, victualler. (Ellis, James's ſtreet, Buckingham gate

Mercer Henry and Joſeph Forſhaw, Liverpool. (Manley and Howe, Temple

Moore James, Walworth, merchant. (Williams, Curſitor ſtreet

Palmer Henry, Magotsfield, victualler, (James, Gray's inn

Payne Edward, Taunton, druggiſt. (Netherſole and Porter, Eſſex ſtreet, Strand

Pettrod William, Birmingham, maltſter. (Barber and Brown, Fetter lane

Roſe William, Great Pulteney ſtreet, carver and gilder. (Dawne, Henrietta ſtreet, Covent garden

Randall William, Tooley ſtreet. (Cuppage, Queen ſtreet, Cheapſide

Smith Richard, Lutterworth, mercer. (Kinderly, Long and Ince, Symond's inn

Sutcliffe William, Ovendon, merchant. (Allen, Exley and Stocker, Furnival's inn

Sutherland Peter, Portſmouth, taylor. (Williams and Brooks, Lincoln's inn

Tripp Edward, Barton-upon-Humber, carpenter. (Morris and Brown, Barton-upon-Humber

Taylor James, Newton Moor, cotton ſpinner. (Ellis, Curſitor ſtreet

Williams John, Leigh, cabinetmaker. (Hurd, King's Bench Walk, Temple

Wood Thomas, York, dealer in ſpirituous liquors. (Sykes and Knowles, Boſwell court

Wilcocke Samuel Hull, Liverpool, merchant. (Cooper and Howe, Southampton buildings

Wetherill William, and William Wetherill the younger, Briſtol, merchants. (James, Gray's inn

Walker Richard, Leiceſter, dealer and chapman. (Taylor, Southampton buildings

Willimott James Sebaſtian, Stamford, linen draper, (Wilde, Warwick ſquare

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Allen William, Mancheſter, banker, September 25, final

Allwood Thomas, Great Ruſſel ſtreet, carver and gilder, October 22, final

Berthoud Henry, Broad ſtreet, merchant, October 19, final

Bartlett William, Portpool lane, tallow chandler, October 26

Brook Samuel and Mark Webſter, Moſley, merchants, October 12, final

Bird William Wilberforce, Coventry, ſilk manufacturers, September 28

Brookbank John, Keſwick, dealer and chapman, October 2

Curry James, Mancheſter, merchant, September 24, final

Cole Thomas, Daggenham, baker, September 21

Coulthard Ann, Cumberland, innkeeper, October 10

Coulthard John, Shaws, dealer and chapman, October 10

Clerke, the Rev. Sir William Henry, bart. Bury, miller October 9

Curtiſs Thomas, Radford, bleacher, October 9

Campbell Barnabas, Prince's ſquare, inſurance broker, September 28

Duffy Thomas, Mancheſter, dealer, September 19

Dawſon Robert, Oxford ſtreet, October 19

Dale William, Petworth, miller, October 9, final

Davies Edward, Ivy lane, furrier, September 21

Denniſon William, St. James's ſtreet, victualler, October 26

Dane John, William Williamſon and Robert Clay, hoſiers, October 9

Froſt William, Melford, maltſter, September 27

Francis George, Bridgend, dealer and chapman, October 14, final

Froſt William, Dover ſtreet, taylor, October 5 final

Greetham Simon, Bedale, grocer, October 14, final

Garforth Thomas, Bramhope, corn merchant, October 19

Howell James, Southampton, tanner, September 25

Haſell Francis, Eaſtcheap, wine merchant, October 19, final

Hale John Henſtridge, Finsbury place, merchant, October 19, final

Jones

Jones Iſaac, Weſtbury-upon-Tryen, victualler, October 5, final
Jones Thomas, Auſt, victualler, October 15
Jackſon Robert, Weſt Wynch, butcher, October 12, final
Irvin Thomas and James Holdin, Halifax, dyers, September 26, final
Loſh George, William Loſh and John Robinſon, Newcaſtle, ironmongers, September 17
Lord John, Eyke, grocer, October 2
Lane John, Thomas Frazer, and Thomas Boylſton, Nicholas lane, merchants, December 5, final, on the co-partners eſtate, and alſo on the ſeparate eſtate of Thomas Boylſton
Lambert Thomas, East Witton, October 15, final
Lovell, William Henry, Fetter lane, leather ſeller, October 8, final
Mackie William, Tower hill, draper, Auguſt 19, final
Moore James, Miloinghall, cordwainer, September 26
Morley William, Shoe lane, baker, October 19, final
Mobbs James, Southampton, haberdaſher, October 22, final
Martin Henry, Creſcent, merchant, October 26
Medway John, Rawſon, dealer and chapman, October 12
Moorhouſe John, Adelphi, wine merchant, October 5
Moorman John, Lawrence Pountney lane, merchant, October 19
Neaves John, Seend, mealman, October 7
Nuttell James, Kingſton upon-Hull, hatter, October 8
Newbold John, Manchester, draper, October 22
Parker John, Suffolk, tanner, September 28
Pickman William, Newport ſtreet, watchmaker, September 24
Plumleigh, Thomas, Briſtol, grocer, September 21, final
Phillips George Hote, Hammerſmith, merchant, October 22
Rowden John, Whitefriars, timber merchant, October 19
Roberts David, Cheſter, ironmonger, October 11
Rawlence Marmaduke, Whitehall, money ſcrivener, November 5
Spraggon Joſeph and William, Graveſend, ſlopſellers
Spraggon Joſeph, ſeparate, Graveſend, ſlopſeller
Spraggon William, ſeparate, Graveſend, ſlopſeller
Spencer Paul, Melford, dealer, September 26
Smith William, Durham, ſhipbuilder, October 3
Sheldrick William, Witham, coachmaker, October 26
Symons Edward Pare, and Peter William Crapp, Bromley, woolſtaplers, October 26
Syers Thomas, Manchester, ſtationer, October 14, final
Townſend John, Ludgate hill, laceman, October 29
Tankerſly Robert, Kingſton-upon-Hull, ſlopſeller, October 8, final
Tapley Mary, Newton Abbot, dealer and chapwoman, October 1, final
Taylor Joſeph, and Henry Cowley, Gainsburgh, merchants, October 23
Veſey David, Woodbridge, dealer and chapman, October 2, final
Whitaker William, Manchester, merchant, September 25, final
Young William Weſton, Cadoxtan, miller, September 28

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS,

In September, 1805.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

THE expectation and dread of a continental war has induced Bonaparte to withdraw his troops from the coaſt, with which he threatened an invaſion of this country. In the beginning of the preſent month, the ſoldiers embarked at Boulogne and at the Helder received ſudden orders to land. They were immediately marched up into the interior, to be in a ſtate of preparation againſt the Auſtrian and Ruſſian armies. Every humane perſon will feel regret at the horrors of an impending and widely-extended war; it may, however, be hoped, that the union that is now formed, if diſcord and jealouſies can be guarded againſt, may check the ambition and limit the deſires of the Emperor of the French. From our own navy we may expect all that human efforts can achieve; it is, however, but too certain, that we have not, during the late wars, been generally ſucceſsful in our continental expeditions againſt the enemy.

During the preſent month, Miniſters have publiſhed the Declaration of this country reſpecting the detention of our countrymen in a ſtate of captivity in France, on the commencement of hoſtilities. This Declaration, which will prove to the captured and their friends that their cauſe has not been forgotten, goes back to the origin of the war, when a conſiderable number of Britiſh ſubjects reſiding in France, by permiſſion of the French Government, and under protection of duly authorized paſſports, were induced to remain there, on a promiſe that the laws of nations, and the aſſurances given to individuals, would be preſerved. After this view of the ſubject, the Declaration proceeds to contraſt the reſpective conduct of the two governments. The garriſons of St. Lucie and Tobago ſurrendered on the moſt favourable terms, and were ſent to France, on the preſumption that they ſhould be exchanged as priſoners of war. In Pondicherry the ſame ſyſtem was obſerved, even under circumſtances when the French garriſon was reduced to abſolute ſubjection. The port of Morlaix was at length appointed by the French Government, as the only place where cartels were to land. One cartel ſhip appearing off that port, ſhe was ordered to make for Fecamp, and was there fired on, and forced back to the Downs. After ſtating theſe inſtances of want of faith on the part of the French Government, the Declaration refers to ſeveral caſes in which every principle connected with the exchange of priſoners has been totally diſregarded. The caſe of Captain Wright, the treatment which he and Lieutenant Dillon have experienced, is referred to in terms of becoming indignation; and ſatisfaction on theſe points is made the baſis of any general cartel for the exchange of priſoners.

The only news from the Britiſh army in India, ſince our laſt, is a letter from the

Governor General and Council, from which we extract the following paragraph:—

"On the 24th of February the Commander in Chief took up a new position, on the north-east side of Bhurtpore, and his Excellency is prepared to commence operations against that place as soon as he shall have received supplies of stores and ammunition, which are advancing towards the army from the stations with the Company's provinces at which they had been collected. The Commander in Chief expresses a confident hope of obtaining possession of Bhurtpore before the conclusion of the season for active military operations in that quarter of India."

We rejoice to announce the safe arrival of our East India fleet, and also of a great part of that from the West Indies.

The following instance of British valour deserves to be recorded:

Admiralty Office, August 24, 1805.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Mudge, of his Majesty's late Ship Blanche to William Marsden, Esq. dated on Board the French national Ship Topaze, 22d July, 1805.

SIR,

I am sorry to inform you of the loss of his Majesty's ship Blanche, which was captured by a French squadron, as per margin;* but, thank God, she was not destined to bear French colours, or to assist the fleet of the enemy.

On Friday morning, July 19, in lat. 20 deg. 20 min. N. long. 66 deg. 44 min. W. (weather hazy) at eight, four sail were seen off the weather cat-head, three ships, and a brig on the opposite tack, under easy sail. I kept to the wind until we were near enough to distinguish colours. I then made the necessary signals to ascertain whether they were enemies. At ten, when a-breast about three miles distant, they all bore up, and hoisted English ensigns; but, from the make of the Union, and colour of the bunting, with other circumstances, I concluded they were French, and therefore determined to sell the ship as dearly as possible (for sailing was out of the question, the Blanche having little or no copper on these last nine months, and sailed very heavy). Having brought to with the mainsail in the brails, at eleven the Commodore ranged up within two cables length, shifted his colours, and gave us his broadside. When within pistol shot she received our's: the action became warm and steady, the ships never out of hail of each other, running large, under easy sail—Le Departement des Landes on the starboard quarter, and the two corvettes close a-stern. At forty-five minutes past eleven the ship became ungovernable, and was reduced to a perfect wreck; the sails totally destroyed, ten shot in the foremast (expecting it to fall every minute), the mainmast and rigging cut to pieces, seven guns dismounted, and the crew reduced to one hundred and ninety, and the rest falling fast, with no probability of escape, I called a council of officers for their opinion, who deemed it only sacrificing the lives of the remainder of as brave a crew as ever fought, to hold out longer, as there was not the smallest prospect of success, I therefore, at twelve, ordered the colours to be struck, and was immediately hurried on board the Commodore. At six, the officers, who had charge of the Blanche, returned, and reported the ship to be sinking fast, on which she was fired; and in about an hour after she sunk, for the magazine had been some time under water.

Thus, Sir, fell the Blanche, and I trust, the defence made by her officers and gallant crew will meet their Lordships' approbation. I have the honour, to be, &c.

ZACHARY MUDGE.

P. S. Including every individual when the ship went into action, there were but 215, 30 men being in prizes, and eight left on board one of the frigates at Jamaica. I cannot exactly ascertain those killed and wounded, as the crew were promiscuously distributed to the different ships of the squadron, but those that came immediately under my notice were, John Nichols, quarter-master, killed; Wm. Marshe, able, killed; Thomas Mullins, ditto, killed; James Forode, ditto, killed; Edward Marsh, ditto, killed; Nimrod Lunce, marine, killed; William Jones, ditto (drummer), killed; William Strutton, boy, killed; Mr. William Hewett, boatswain, with ten seamen and two marines, wounded.

* La Topaze, of 44 guns, 28 18-pounders on the main-deck, 10 36-pound carronades and 6 12-pounders on the quarter deck and forecastle, Capt. Bourdin commander, 340 men, 10 officers, and 60 privates, Legion de Midi.—(410.)

Le Departement des Landes, of 20 guns, 9 pounders, and two 6-pounders on the forecastle, Capt. des Mantel, 200 men, 6 officers, and 30 privates, Legion de Midi.—(236)

La Torche, of 18 guns, long 12-pounders, Capt. Brunet, 190 men, 3 officers, and 20 privates, Legion de Midi.—(213.)

Le Faune, of 16 guns, 9-pounders, Capt. Delun, 120 men and 3 officers, Legion de Midi.—(123.)

HOLLAND.

Under existing circumstances, it cannot be expected that any thing should be said or done by the Government of Holland that is not conformable to the wishes of the Emperor of the French. The Grand Pensionary is but his organ, and neither he nor any of the High Mightinesses of the Batavian Commonwealth can act contrary to his will. An extraordinary meeting of them was held on the 3d of September, and the Pensionary opened the assembly with the following address:

"*High and Mighty Lords,*

"I have thought proper to summon your High Mightinesses, in an extraordinary manner, in order to propose to your Assembly some subjects, the expediting of which I conceive to be of urgent importance to the interest of the State.

"A number

"A number of ordinances, which are planned purſuant to the general taxation, decreed by your High Mightineſſes, will be propoſed, in this extraordinary ſitting, for the deliberation of your High Mightineſſes. In the planning of them, I have principally endeavoured to obtain this end, that, on the one hand, in the limitations contained therein, the force may be found which can inſure the execution of the laws decreed, and thereby the receipt of the taxes fixed by your High Mightineſſes; and, on the other hand, that care be taken at the ſame time to remove, as much as poſſible, all ſuperfluous impediments, and all vexations of the good inhabitants, that the raiſing of the money due to the State may be the leſs diſagreeable and oppreſſive. Your High Mightineſſes are ſenſible how cloſely thoſe ſubjects are connected with the finances of our country, and this notion is ſufficient for your High Mightineſſes to perceive the importance thereof. The wiſdom, zeal, and care for the welfare of the country, which, in the preceding ſeſſion, have characterized the deliberations of your High Mightineſſes, are my guarantee that the affairs on which your High Mightineſſes will have to deliberate in the preſent ſeſſion, will be likewiſe conſidered with a gravity proportioned to their tender concern.

"I was deſirous, High and Mighty Lords, to be able, on your preſent meeting, to make ſome communications to you, from which your High Mightineſſes might conceive ſome ſolid hope of a ſpeedy peace; yet, gloomy as is the political proſpect at this moment, we have no reaſon to deſpair of a more fortunate turn; and then, perhaps, a firmer peace may make an agreeable amends for its tardy approach. Such a peace we may promiſe to ourſelves, under the divine bleſſing of the genius of our powerful ally; and your High Mightineſſes will, no doubt, be glad to hear of me, at a period like the preſent, that I have received of him, during the courſe of my Adminiſtration, repeated proofs of eſteem and friendſhip, and the moſt ſolemn aſſurances of good-will towards the republic—a diſpoſition which I ſhall endeavour to preſerve and to foſter by a conſtant fidelity to our engagements.

"On the internal ſituation of the Republic, I conceive that we, in the preſent circumſtances, have every reaſon to be ſatisfied. The preſent order of things has, in a very ſhort time, aſſumed a degree of authority and permanency, which, in other human inſtitutions, is generally a conſequence of long habits. The Government experienced, in all diſtricts of the Republic, proofs of eſteem and co-operation, which are to it as honourable as encouraging in the difficulties it has to encounter, and our country at this moment preſents the picture of a wiſe and brave nation, which is able to conceive its difficult poſition, which is diſpoſed to ſubmit to inevitable ſacrifices to preſerve her conſequences among the nations of Europe, and which will unanimouſly ſupport the exertions of its Government for that object.

"I quit your Aſſembly, High and Mighty Lords, with a wiſh that the reſolutions which your High Mightineſſes will take for the good of our country may be crowned with the deareſt bleſſings of the Moſt High."

FRANCE, &c.

The French agent, M. Bacher, has delivered an important State Paper to the Miniſters of the Diet of Ratiſbon, in which Bonaparte complains of the armament of Auſtria. He affects ſurpriſe at the military preparations of Germany, and laments, or pretends to lament, that whilſt he was encouraging the moſt friendly wiſhes towards Auſtria, and intent only on the invaſion of this country, he ſhould be called off from this juſt object of his ambition, to watch the menacing movements of the Imperial army.

WEST INDIES.

The conſtitution of Hayti is no mean ſpecimen of the talents and liberality of the Emperor Deſſalines and his party:

CONSTITUTION OF HAYTI.

We, H. Chriſtophe, Clervaux, Vernet, Gobart, Petion, Geffrard, Touſſaint Brave, Romain, Lalondridie, Capoix, Magny, Daut, Conge, Magloire, Ambroiſe, Yayou, Jean Louis Francois, Gerin, Moreau, Fervu, Bavelais, Martial Beſſe—

As well in our own name as in that of the people of Hayti, who have legally conſtituted as faithful organs and interpreters of their will, in preſence of the Supreme Being, before whom all mankind are equal, and who has ſcattered ſo many ſpecies of creatures on the ſurface of the earth for the purpoſe of manifeſting his glory and his power by the diverſity of his works, in the preſence of all nature by whom we have been ſo unjuſtly, and for ſo long a time, conſidered as outcaſt children.

Do declare that the tenor of the preſent Conſtitution is the free, ſpontaneous, and invariable expreſſion of our hearts, and the general will of our conſtituents, and we ſubmit it to the ſanction of his Majeſty the Emperor Jaques Deſſalines, our deliverer, to receive its ſpeedy and entire execution.

PRELIMINARY DECLARATION.

The people inhabiting the Iſland formerly called St. Domingo, hereby agree to form themſelves into a free ſtate, ſovereign and independent of any other power in the univerſe, under the name of Empire of Hayti.

Slavery is for ever aboliſhed.

The citizens of Hayti are brothers at home; equality in the eye of the law is inconteſtably acknowledged, and there cannot exiſt any titles, advantages, or privileges, other than thoſe neceſſarily reſulting from the conſideration and reward of ſervices rendered to liberty and independence.

The quality of citizen of Hayti is loſt by emigration and naturalization in foreign countries, and condemnation to corporal or diſgraceful puniſhments. The firſt caſe carries with it the puniſhment of death and confiſcation of property.

No perſon is worthy of being a Haytian who

is not a good father, a good ſon, a good huſband, and eſpecially a good ſoldier.

Every citizen muſt poſſeſs a mechanic art.

No white man, of whatever nation he may be, ſhall put his foot on this territory with the title of maſter or proprietor, neither ſhall he in future acquire any property therein.

The preceding article cannot in the ſmalleſt degree affect white women who have been naturalized Haytians by Government, nor does it extend to children already born or that may be born of the ſaid women. The Germans and Polanders naturalized by Government are alſo compriſed in the diſpoſitions of the preſent article.

All acceptation of colour among the children of one and the ſame family, of whom the Chief Magiſtrate is the father, being neceſſarily to ceaſe, the Haytians ſhall henceforward be known only by the generic appellation of Blacks.

OF THE EMPIRE.

The Emperor of Hayti is one and indiviſible. Its territory is diſtributed into ſix military diviſions.

The following iſlands are integral parts of the empire, viz. Samana, La Tortu, La Gonave, Les Cayemites, La Saone, L'Iſle á Vache, and other adjacent iſlands.

OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The government of Hayti is entruſted to a firſt Magiſtrate, who aſſumes the title of Emperor, and Commander in Chief of the Army.

The people acknowledge for Emperor and Commander in Chief of the Army Jacques Deſſalines, the avenger and deliverer of his fellow-citizens. The title of Majeſty is conferred upon him, as well as upon his auguſt ſpouſe the Empreſs.

The perſons of their Majeſties are ſacred and inviolable.

The State will appropriate a fixed annual allowance to her Majeſty the Empreſs, which ſhe will continue to enjoy even after the deceaſe of the Emperor, as Princeſs Dowager.

The Crown is elective, not hereditary.

There ſhall be aſſigned by the State an annual income to the children acknowledged by his Majeſty the Emperor.

The male children acknowledged by the Emperor ſhall be obliged, in the ſame manner as other citizens, to paſs ſucceſſively from grade to grade, with this only difference, that their entrance into ſervice ſhall begin at the fourth demi-brigade, from the period of their birth.

The Emperor makes, ſeals, and promulgates the laws; appoints and revokes at will the Miniſters, the General in Chief of the Army, the Counſellors of State, the Generals and other agents of the Empire, the ſea officers, the members of the Local Adminiſtrations, the commiſſaries of Government near the tribunals, the judges, and other public functionaries.

To the Emperor alone is reſerved the power of making peace or war, to maintain political intercourſe, and to form treaties.

He provides for the interior ſafety and for the defence of the State, and diſtributes at pleaſure the ſea and land forces.

In caſe of conſpiracies manifeſting themſelves againſt the ſafety of the State, againſt the Conſtitution, or againſt his Majeſty's perſon, the Emperor ſhall cauſe the authors or accomplices to be arreſted and tried before a Special Council.

His Majeſty has alone the right to abſolve a criminal, or commute his puniſhment.

The Emperor ſhall never form any enterprize with the view of making conqueſts, nor to diſturb the peace and the interior adminiſtration of foreign colonies.

Every public act ſhall be made in theſe terms: "The Emperor I. of Hayti, and Commander in Chief of the Army, by the Grace of God, and the Conſtitutional Law of the State."

OF WORSHIP.

The law admits of no predominant religion.

The freedom of worſhip is tolerated.

The State does not provide for the maintenance of any religious inſtitution, or of any miniſter.

GENERAL DISPOSITIONS.

The crimes of high treaſon, the dilapidations of the Miniſters and Generals, ſhall be judged by a Special Council called and provided by the Emperor.

The houſe of every citizen is an inviolable aſylum.

All property which formerly belonged to any white Frenchman is inconteſtibly and of right confiſcated to the uſe of the State.

Every Haytian, who, having purchaſed property from a white Frenchman, may have paid part of the purchaſe-money ſtipulated in the act of ſale, ſhall be reſponſible to the domains of the State for the remainder of the ſum due.

Marriage is an act purely civil, and authoriſed by the Government.

The law authoriſes divorce in all caſes which ſhall have been previouſly provided for and determined.

Good faith and integrity in commercial operations ſhall be religiouſly maintained.

There ſhall be national feſtivals for celebrating independence, the birth-day of the Emperor and his auguſt ſpouſe; that of Agriculture and the Conſtitution.

At the firſt firing of the alarm gun, the cities will diſappear, and the nation riſe.

We, the underſigned, place under the ſafeguard of the magiſtrates, fathers and mothers of families, the citizens, and the army, the explicit and ſolemn covenant of the ſacred rights of man and the duties of the citizen.

We recommend it to our ſucceſſors, and preſent it to the friends of liberty, to philanthropiſts of all countries, as a ſignal pledge of the Divine Bounty, who in the courſe of his immortal decrees, has given us an opportunity of breaking our fetters, and of conſtituting ourſelves a people, free, civilized, and independent.

(Signed) H. CHRISTOPHE, &c.
(as before)

Having ſeen the preſent Conſtitution:— We,

We, Jacques Deſſalines, Emperor I. of Hayti, and Commander in Chief of the Army, by the Grace of God, and conſtitutional law of the State,

Accept it wholly, and ſanction it, that it may receive, with the leaſt poſſible delay, its full and entire execution throughout the whole of the empire. And we ſwear to maintain it and to cauſe it to be obſerved in its integrity to the laſt breath of our life.

At the Imperial Palace of Deſſalines, the 20th of May, 1805, ſecond year of the Independence of Hayti, and of our reign the firſt

By the Emperor, DESSALINES.

JUSTE CHANLATTE, Sec. Gen.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS IN AND NEAR LONDON.

With Biographical Memoirs of diſtinguiſhed Characters recently deceaſed.

APPLICATION is intended to be made to Parliament, next ſeſſion, for Acts for the following purpoſes. For inclosing the commons or waſte lands in the pariſh of Acton. For making and maintaining reſervoirs and other neceſſary works in the pariſh of St. Luke, Chelſea, for ſupplying with water from the river Thames, ſuch part of the pariſh of St. Margaret, Weſtminſter, as lies within the town of Kenſington, and the ſeveral pariſhes and townſhips of Chelſea, Kenſington, Hammerſmith, Fulham, Chiſwick, Ealing, Hanwell, Old Brentford, New Brentford, Heſton, Hounſlow, and Iſleworth, in Middleſex; and the pariſhes of Batterſea, Wandſworth, Putney, Barnes, Mortlake, Richmond, and Kew, in Surry. For making and maintaining water-works, aqueducts, and reſervoirs, and for ſupplying with water the pariſhes of Stratford, Bow, Hackney, Bethnal Green, St. Mary's, Whitechapel, St. George's in the Eaſt, St. John's, Wapping, St. Paul's, Shadwell, St. Dunſtan's, Stepney, St. Ann's, Limehouſe, Spitalfields, Aldgate, Biſhopsgate within and without, St. Luke's, Shoreditch, Newington, Tottenham, Edmonton, Enfield, and the hamlets and places of Ratcliffe, Mile End town, Poplar, Old Ford, Homerton, Upper and Lower Clapton, Stamford Hill, Dalſton, Kingsland, Shacklewell, Holloway, and parts adjacent. For altering, amending, and enlarging the powers of an Act paſſed in the 12th year of his preſent Majeſty's reign for lighting ſuch part of the town of Iſlington as lies in the pariſh of St. Mary, Iſlington, and for eſtabliſhing a nightly watch in it.

His Majeſty's manſion at Kew is proceeding with as faſt as poſſible. By the erection of a caſtellated range of buildings oppoſite the north front, with a Gothic gateway in the center, the diſagreeable appearance of Brentford is nearly hidden from the entrance of the houſe. Great alterations are making in the gardens, and ſeveral new plantations and walks have been formed, with a view to the future diſpoſition of the grounds, in conſequence of the ſituation of the new reſidence.

The very noble ſtatue which is about to be erected in Ruſſel-ſquare, in honour of the late Duke of Bedford, will be nearly twenty-five feet in height, including the pedeſtal. The ſcite is marked out on the ſouth ſide of Ruſſell-ſquare. The principal figure, namely, that of the Duke, which ſurmounts the pedeſtal, is to be nine feet in height; great ſimplicity will mark the general outline. His Grace will be repreſented by appropriate emblems, as the patron of agriculture; he will be cloathed in his ſenatorial robes, with his right arm leaning on a plough, to make the principal deſign of the ſtatue; at his feet will appear groupes of the ſeaſons perſonified by four genii, or children, and at the angles of the pedeſtal will be placed the heads of various oxen. The intervening ſpaces will be filled with groupes of cattle, to mark the uniform attention his Grace has paid to the improvement of their breed. On each ſide of the pedeſtal are to be placed *alto relievos* of agricultural ſubjects, repreſenting reapers, &c. In the front will be a very ſimple inſcription.

The new edifice erecting in the garden of the Britiſh Muſeum, for the reception of the antiquities from Egypt, is nearly completed.

MARRIED.

William Lewis, eſq. of Thanet place, Temple Bar, to Miſs Ann Roper, daughter of John R. eſq. of Snow Hill.

At Lambeth, George Roofs, eſq. of Lincoln's inn, to Miſs Sarah Price, youngeſt daughter of the late Captain Thomas P. of the Eaſt India Company's ſervice.

At St. George the Martyr, Queen ſquare, Amos Strettell, eſq of Baglan houſe, Glamorgan, to Miſs Harriet Utterſon, ſecond daughter of the late John U. eſq. of Marwell Hall, Hants.

At St. George's, Hanover ſquare, C. Arnott, eſq of Rushington, Hants. to Miſs Bayard, of Green ſtreet, Groſvenor ſquare.

The Rev. Dr. Hawley, to Miſs Belli, eldeſt daughter of the late George B. eſq.

At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, the Marquis of Waterford, to Lady Suſan Carpenter, daughter of the late Earl of Tyrconnel.

William Payne, eſq. of Kenſington-ſquare, to Miſs Verrall, only daughter of Henry V. eſq. of Potton, Bedfordſhire.

At Kennington, Colonel George Mence, late of the Bengal military eſtabliſhment, to Mrs. Jane Watſon, of Bergies, North Britain.

At Hampſtead, Colin Douglas, eſq. to Miſs Boydell, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Alderman B.

At Hackney, Mr. James Saner, ſurgeon, of Sun ſtreet, Biſhopsgate ſtreet, to Miſs Sarah Shallis, ſecond daughter of John S. eſq of Clerkenwell.

At Mary-le-bone, G. Evans, eſq. of Portrane, in the county of Dublin, to Miſs Parnell, only daughter of the late Sir John P. bart.

At Hackney, James Hicklin, eſq. to Miſs Willington, daughter of the late John W. eſq. of Tamworth, Staffordſhire.

Sir

Sir J. B. Riddel, bart. to Lady Frances Maxsham, eldest daughter of the Earl of Romney.

Francis Freeling, esq. of the General Post Office, to Miss Rivers, eldest daughter of the late Sir Peter Rivers Gay, bart.

At Limehouse, James Clemitson, esq. of Wormwood-street, Bishopsgate, to Miss Glass, of Highgate.

R. James, esq. of Lamb's-conduit-street, to Miss Spence, of Hanover-square.

DIED.

Thomas Pugh, esq. aged 55, late clerk of the papers for the Poultry Compter, and several years deputy secondary for the same. He was sworn to the former office in July 1775.

Mrs. Tryphena Birch, widow of Mr. Lucas B. of Cornhill, 77.

At Richmond, the *Hon. Mrs. Lowther*, sister to the Duchess of Bolton,

At Twickenham, *Thomas Imyand, esq.* one of the directors of the bank, 42.

In London-street, Fitzroy-square, *Captain John Stukeley Somerset*, of the royal navy.

In Chelsea College, *Robert Swifield*, a pensioner, 108, and *Abraham Moss*, 106; both of whom retained their faculties to the last.

At his lodgings in Great Portland-street, *James Shaw, esq.*

In Arundel-street, Strand, *Mrs. Warren*, wife of Mr. W. tailor. Seizing the opportunity when her servant and children were up stairs, she bolted herself in the kitchen, and nearly severed her head from her body with a razor. The servant soon returning alarmed her master, who broke open the door, and found his wife weltering in her blood without any appearance of life. Two surgeons were sent for, but they could be of no service. Mrs. W. always appeared to live on the happiest terms with her family, and seldom evinced the least symptoms of insanity.

At Wydford, Herts, the *Rev. Peter Hamond*, rector of Wydford and South Mimms, and one of the chaplains to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

At the house of John Robley, esq. Russell-square, *Joseph Robley, esq.* late of the island of Tobago.

At Finchley, *Robert Jennings, esq.* chief clerk to Lord Grenville, and auditor of his Majesty's Exchequer.

At her mother's house at Wandsworth, *Miss Miller*, late of Drury-lane Theatre.

D. Gibson, A. M. 22 years afternoon preacher of St. Saviour's, Southwark, several years curate of St. Magnus, London-bridge, and chaplain to the Southwark Volunteers, 57.

At Kentish-town, *T. Gray, esq.* late of Percy-street.

At his lodgings in Great Portland-street, *F. Fingerald, esq.* of New Park, in the county of Wexford.

In South-street, South-Audley-street, *Hugh Fraser, esq.*

At her mother's house in Paternoster-row, *Mrs. Moore*, wife of Mr. M. of Apothecary's-hall.

Mr. Hickban, schoolmaster to the charity children of St. George's, Hanover-square. He retired to rest at night in perfect health, and was found dead in his bed the next morning.

At Islington, *Robert Careless, esq.* 67.

On the 8th of May last, at her house at Hampstead, Middlesex, aged 65, *Mary Magdalen Blaquiere*, eldest daughter of the late Stephen Guyon, esq. and widow of John Peter Blaquiere, esq. both of that place. And on the evening of the same day, at the same house, aged 60, *Ann Rebecca Grant*, sister to the above, and widow of Captain Lodovick Grant, of Knockandow, in the county of Murray, North Britain. Mrs. Blaquiere had been for sixteen years afflicted with a palsy, which had impaired her speech, and deprived her of the perfect use of her limbs. Her dissolution was therefore gradual, and had been long expected. At the time of her death, Mrs. Grant, who for the last two years, had resided with her, was apparently in good health; but she was shortly after attacked with an apoplexy, which in a few hours terminated her existence. The remains of the two sisters were deposited at the same time in the parish church. Mrs. Blaquiere died possessed of a large fortune, of which twenty one thousand pounds devolve by her death, upon the issue of Lord de Blaquiere, agreeably to the will of her late husband, who was related to his lordship. She had about as much more at her own disposal; which, having no children, she has equally divided among the different branches of her family. Towards the close of her life, an unprincipled plan was concerted to get possession of her property, by taking advantage of the imbecility of mind, consequent upon her disease, to inveigle her into a marriage: but it was happily frustrated by her relatives, when on the eve of execution. The calamity under which she had so long laboured, was sensibly felt by the whole circle of her friends and neighbours; for she had been the promoter of every thing that was gay and festive, in the social village in which she resided. In the younger part of her life, her extreme vivacity was considered by the graver part of her acquaintance, as partaking of levity, and subjected her to much undeserved censure. So far was her temper from being soured by her misfortune, that she had no higher gratification, than seeing the young and the healthy enjoy those pleasures, in which she had once taken the lead, but in which she could no longer participate. In her manners, there was a degree of politeness and urbanity, which, in the midst of her infirmities, never entirely forsook her; for, when her utterance was scarcely intelligible, and her whole frame nearly helpless, the well-bred woman was still discoverable. The prominent feature in the character of Mrs. Grant, was a blunt sincerity, incompatible with the more polished manners that distinguished her sister, and carried to an extent, not always consistent with discretion; for whether her sentiments of others were favourable or adverse, she was equally in the habit of betraying them. Open and unsuspecting, as well as generous in her nature, she was too indiscriminate in her friendships, and had sometimes cause to repent the precipitate confidence she placed in persons with whose principles and conduct she was not sufficiently

ciently acquainted. Her predominant foible was the desire of exacting a more than ordinary share of deference and attention, which made her too apt to construe the omission of superfluous forms, into disrespect. But though her displeasure was soon excited, it was not long retained. The slightest apology would subdue her resentment for a real, as well as for an imaginary offence. To those for whom she professed attachment, she was ever anxious to evince her cordiality, by her services; but, in no instance more, than by her affectionate and assiduous endeavours, to alleviate their sufferings when on a bed of sickness. In the regulation of her domestic expences, no woman better understood, nor more rigidly practised, the virtue of economy; but, it was practised, not with a view to increase her store, but to enable her the more freely to indulge the hospitality and benevolence of her disposition, in furnishing entertainments to her friends, and in relieving the necessities of the indigent. The numerous French emigrants, who, during the revolution, took up their residence in her neighbourhood, were peculiarly the objects of her kindness and commiseration. For those amongst them, who had lost their all, and were suffering under the united miseries, of poverty and disease; her humanity was actively employed in providing such necessaries and comforts, as they were unable to procure for themselves. For those who had preserved from the wreck of their property, enough to secure them from want, but, who felt in common with their less fortunate countrymen, the bitterness of a separation from their families and their home, she was studious to devise such amusement, as would divert their minds from ruminating upon their misfortunes. Her house was their constant rendezvous; and they will seldom look back to the period of their abode at Hampstead, without recollecting how much the interval of their exile was beguiled, by the friendly attentions they received, and the chearful conversation they enjoyed under the hospitable roof of Mrs. Grant. She has left two daughters, to whom she was a most indulgent and affectionate mother.

On the 6th of May last, at his house in Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, *William Dimwoody, esq.* of Tuy Dee, near Abergavenny, Monmouthshire. He was the son of Robert Dimwoody, M. D, who studied under the celebrated Boerhaave. He was born at Tuy Dee, on the 27th of September, 1740; and received his education at the Crypt School at Gloucester. At an early period of his life, he came to London, and obtained an appointment in the Excise Office, which he held till the year 1783, when acquiring a considerable addition to his fortune, by his marriage with Mrs. Cobb, formerly of Highgate, he resigned it, and for the remainder of his life, employed himself during the greater part of the year in agricultural pursuits, at his paternal estate of Tuy Dee. In the year 1790, he served the office of high sheriff of the county of Monmouth; for which county, he was for several years in the commission of the peace, and one of the deputy lieutenants. He was also a fellow of the Antiquarian Society of London. He had been educated in the presbyterian religion, but he afterwards became a member of the established church, in which he continued to his death. He died of a mortification, occasioned by the cutting of a corn. In conformity to his will, his remains were interred in the Crypt church, at Gloucester. Few men were better qualified to please in general society. His manners were easy and conciliating, and seldom failed to produce a favourable impression, at the first interview. He selected anecdotes with judgment, and communicated them with pleasantry. On those subjects with which he was well acquainted, he had an agreeable and intelligent mode of conveying information; and, on those with which he was less conversant, he had a happy facility of making the most of a little knowledge; so that conversation was seldom at a stand in any company of which he formed a part. If there were any exception to his companionable qualities, it was an irritability of temper, that made him rather impatient of contradiction; an imperfection, which was particularly apparent when politics were the topic of discussion. His political opinions, which, to describe them in his own words, were uniformly those of a decided tory, he was apt to carry with a high hand, and would scarcely tolerate the sentiments of those, who ventured to question the wisdom or the justice of such measures as his own principles led him to approve. But it is at the same time, due to his memory to acknowledge, that he had too much candour and good sense, to let a difference of opinion warp his judgment of the character of individuals; for among those who partook of his esteem, were persons whose political as well as religious tenets, were essentially at variance with his own. The activity of his mind, and the warmth of his friendship, prompted him to devote a large portion of his time and his exertions, to the service of others, and throughout his life, he incurred much trouble and inconvenience, and sometimes enmity, by his voluntary endeavours to adjust differences, or to redress injuries. He was too fond of attaching importance to inconsiderable objects, and was exceedingly tenacious of external respect, the least deviation from which, he was not disposed to overlook. He was ever willing to contribute his assistance to plans of public utility, and especially to such as were calculated to promote the ends of charity and benevolence. He was a kind master, and a considerate landlord, and he took every means of rendering himself useful to the labouring classes in the vicinity of his residence. He lived respected, by an extensive circle of friends, who have lost by his death, a very pleasant and rational companion.

At his house, at Greenland Dock, near Deptford, *Mr. Isaac Blight*, merchant. The circumstances attending the death of this gentleman were very extraordinary. His house is the first below Greenland Dock, and fronts the river Thames: the back part is

is surrounded by a strong paling. On the night of Thursday the 19th of September, (at which time Mr. Blight, with his lady, were at Margate,) a friend of their's, a Mr. Spatch, was sitting alone in a front parlour in Mr. Blight's house: about half-past eight o'clock, he was alarmed by a pistol or gun, loaded with ball, being fired through the window; the ball lodged in a part of the room not far from where he sat; every search was immediately made, but no person that could be suspected was to be found. The next day Mr. Spatch wrote to Mr. Blight, to inform him of the circumstance, when the latter instantly came to town, but neither he nor Mr. Spatch could attach suspicion upon any one. On the night of Monday the 23d, these gentlemen were sitting together in a back parlour in Mr. B's house; and, about the same hour (half past eight), Mr. S. having occasion to go out for a few minutes, took a candle, and left his friend alone. He had not been gone more than two or three minutes, when he heard the report of a gun, on which he immediately returned, and found Mr. B. lying shot through the body; the ball had entered a little below his ribs, passed through his back, and lodged in the wainscoting behind where he sat. The only person in the house when the murder was committed, was a female servant, who also heard the report of the piece, but was in a kitchen, at some distance; neither Mr. Scripps, the servant, nor those who were called in, could find any traces whatever of the murderer: he got clear off; neither gun nor pistol was left behind, nor any thing that could tend in the least to discover him. The unfortunate gentleman was instantly put to bed, and the assistance of a surgeon immediately procured, who soon pronounced the wound to be mortal. Mr. Blight, during the night and the following morning, was sufficiently collected to be able to answer every question relative to the horrid transaction. The whole account, however, that he could give, was extremely short: he stated, that, after Mr. Spatch left him, he sat alone, and neither heard nor suspected any one; at last, however, he saw the door of the room open slowly (but this did not alarm him), and, almost at the same instant, he was shot: he neither saw nor heard the person who fired at him. The above particulars Mr. Blight repeated distinctly, several times before he died; and declared, that he was not conscious of having an enemy in the world. He expired at three o'clock in the afternoon of Tuesday the 24th. The deceased was on the point of retiring from business.

In the eleventh year of his age, *Sir James Tylney Long, bart.* The Tylney property, which by his death devolves to the distant branches of the Long family, amounts to 25,000l. per annum, and nearly 300,000l. in the funds.

In Tylney street, May Fair, *Mrs. Munster*, the eldest of three surviving sisters of the late Earl Camden, and relict of Herbert M. lieutenant-governor of Fort St. Philip, Minorca, 90. Among the amiable qualities which graced her character, the liberality of her nature was pre-eminent. She was never so happy as in doing good actions; her friendship never changed; to caprice she was a stranger; and she was rewarded by the affection of all who had any intercourse with her. Her manners were engaging, her spirits lively, and her principle of honour noble and elevated.

At Brompton, *Mr. Charles Fairfield*, a painter of extraordinary merit and knowledge in his profession, but of such a modest and diffident disposition, that, notwithstanding his acknowledged talents, he rarely ventured to paint from the impulse of his own mind, and would not do it at all, unless urged by the importunity of his friends. He has, however, left behind him some original pictures, the merit of which cannot fail to transmit his name to posterity: and the many excellent copies of the finest pictures of the Flemish, French, and English schools, produced by his pencil, will extend the fame of the masters he has imitated; while his own merits will be lost in the admirable success of his copies, which can scarcely be discriminated from the originals. Most of these copies have found their way into the first collections both at home and abroad, and the proprietors of them have no other idea than that they possess the original pictures, having paid for them as such, although the artist himself sold them at a very low rate, and never represented them otherwise than as copies by himself. Notwithstanding Mr. Fairfield's merit, he was never easy in his circumstances, and for a great part of his laborious life was under the clutches of the griping and unconscientious picture-dealer, who gathered the fruits of his labours by practising deceits upon the world. The character of Mr. F. was honourable, generous, and good. He lived in retirement and seclusion; and was little known to the world. Had he been more known, he would undoubtedly have been less unhappy and more successful. He died at about the age of 45 years.

In Glocester place, New Road, *Philip Rogers Beaver-ft, esq.* late Commander-general of the Leeward islands, and one of the commissioners for investigating the accounts of the army expenditure in the West Indies.

At Fladong's Hotel, Oxford street, *the Hon. Colonel Lardley*, second son of Lord E. 31. This inestimable young man, doomed to an untimely grave at the most interesting period of life, when the graces of youth and person were combined with virtue and accomplishments, possessed every requisite to satisfy the fondest wishes of the fondest parent, the pride of the most ambitious relative. In personal qualification, he was equalled by few, in mental endowments he was excelled by none; yet so little did he value himself on the accidental possession of such a bountiful share of the gifts of nature, that he mixed but little in those pursuits which fill up the measure of the ambition of the generality of young men of his rank. Such a frivolous waste of time was ill-suited to his inquisitive mind; yet few were so well qualified to adorn the most

splendid scenes of fashionable life. Though in the opinion of some of his friends he might perhaps have sacrificed too much to the natural bent of his disposition, by withdrawing, at such an early period of life, from those scenes of gaiety, he possessed too much dignity of mind to suffer himself to sink into a sottish retirement, too great a love for the opinion of those he esteemed to allow the rust of abstraction to tarnish the polish of his manners. His understanding was naturally excellent; and during the period of his too limited life, he took unceasing pains in its cultivation. He was educated at Göttingen; and, though summoned when very young to enter upon the duties of the profession assigned him, his proficiency evinced that his time had not been misapplied. He was a good classical scholar, and was conversant with most of the modern languages, the practice of which he kept up, with the aid of the best masters, till the period of his last illness. In short, the improvement of his mind was the darling object of his ambition; and to this pursuit all others were subservient. In proportion to the greatness of his mind, his enemies were very few; and those most probably would not have existed had he lived in other times: but his political opinions, opposite to those of the majority of his contemporaries, similarly situated with himself, exposed him to the jealousy of the enlightened among his opponents, and to the rancorous petulance of the ignorant. The native dignity of his soul, spurning at the restraint which a mean policy would have imposed on a colder heart, might occasionally break forth in a display of his sentiments when topics of this nature were discussed in his society; but he never obtruded his opinions uninvited; and such was the control in which his passions were held by the distinguished urbanity of his manners, that he never failed to conciliate when he could not convince. To sum up his character in a few words, he possessed generosity without ostentation; a pride the most dignified unstinged by vanity; excessive modesty unshackled by childish timidity. He was the best of sons, the kindest relation, the most sincere of friends.

[Additions and corrections to the account of Christopher Anstey, esq. whose death is noticed at p. 165, of the last number.] Mr. A. distinguished himself both at Eton and Cambridge, as a very elegant scholar. A speech which he made in the public schools, upon some offence that had been given him, beginning "Doctores sine doctrinâ, magistri artium fne artibus, & baccalaurei baculo potius quam lauro digni," was the cause of his rustication from the University. After this he went into the army, and married Miss Calvert, a near relation of the celebrated brewer, by whom he had several children. He was a frequent resident in the city of Bath, and was distinguished by the notice of the late celebrated Lady Miller, at the Bath-Easton villa, of whose poetical coterie he became a frequent member. The Bath Guide first appeared in the year 1766, while he was still in the army, and his poem on the death of the Marquis of Tavistock was published the following year. Some years afterwards Mr. A. published "An Election Ball, in Poetical Letters, from Mr. Inkle at Bath, to his Wife at Gloucester; with a poetical Address to John Miller, esq. at Bath-Easton Villa;" which, though inferior to the former poem, abounds with a considerable degree of wit and humour. He likewise published "A poetical Paraphrase upon the Thirteenth Chapter of the first Epistle to the Corinthians, 1779," folio, which served to evince his due estimation of his prominent talent in the first instance, and that he succeeded best, when he took in hand subjects of a fanciful and ludicrous cast. He was also author of "The Priest Dissected, a Poem addressed to the Reverend Author of Regulus, Toby, Cæsar, and other Pieces in the Papers, Canto I. 1774;" a satire, intituled, "Ad C. W. Bamfylde, Epistola poetica familiaris in quâ continentur Tabulæ V. ab eo excogitatæ quæ Personas representant Poematis cujusdem Anglicani cui Titulus, An Election Ball, 1776," 4to. This poem was written to introduce to the public some designs by Mr. B. of Hestercombe, in Somersetshire, for several of the persons and incidents in the Election Ball. It has been very indifferently translated into English by another hand. He, with another gentleman, wrote a very beautiful translation of Gray's Elegy. "Speculation; or, a Defence of Mankind, 1780," 4to, complaining that the poet had been treated by the world in a manner which his inoffensive reprehension of its vices did not entitle him to. "Liberality; or, Memoirs of a decayed Macaroni, 1788;" 4to; cautioning against the mendicants of Bath, who have lived very genteelly above their incomes, and some still more genteelly without any incomes at all. "The Farmer's Daughter, a poetical Tale, founded on Fact," published in 1795, with a laudable view "to set Innocence on its guard, and to promote the cause of Virtue." This unfortunate damsel had been seduced by a military officer, and was afterwards deserted by him. Filled with anguish, shame, and remorse, not without some remains of love for the destroyer of her innocence, she left her father's house in search of her perfidious lover, and perished through fatigue and cold in one of the inclement nights of the severe winter of 1794. To the elegant pen of this gentleman were attributed some beautiful verses which appeared in the Bath Herald about 1796 or 1797. His latest publication was an elegant Latin Ode to Dr. Jenner, written a very short time previous to his decease. The following lines from a translation of this performance by Mr. Ring, evince that the venerable author's talents still flourished unimpaired at this advanced period of his life.

"Oh! blest by Phœbus, at thy natal hour,
The happy presage of thy healing power!
'Tis thine to study Nature's hidden laws,
Trace all her wonders to their secret cause;
Prevent disease with thy Pæonian art,
Encounter Death, and blunt his fatal dart.
While thus I rove through Cholta's flow'ry plain,

And some faint embers of my youth remain,
Shall not the Muse her tuneful accents raise,
And wake the slumb'ring lyre to sing thy praise?
Here, plung'd in grief, and pensive, and forlorn,
The long-lost objects of my love I mourn;
My dear associates, ravish'd from my breast
By the foul venom of that baneful pest;
While many a blemish cover'd ev'ry face,
Robb'd ev'ry charm, and fortified ev'ry grace.
When the dire fiend, which thus, in early bloom
His victims hurl'd untimely to the tomb,
In all his horrors rises to my view,
How shall I tell what thanks to Heaven are due?
And due to thee, whose godlike arm repress'd
The lawless rage of that malignant pest;
To thee, whose genius, and well-cultur'd mind,
Found out a healing balm for human kind?
Thy skilful hand inserts with wondrous art
The crystal drop the lowing kine impart,
To quell the fiend, his kindling wrath to tame,
And flow meand'ring through the vital frame.
Ere long, a pustule, rising in the wound,
Repels the foe, that lurks in ambush round
With all his host; and from our fleeting breath
Averts the perils of impending death.
What thanks shall British gratitude decree,
What thanks, what honours, what rewards to thee?
What annual off'rings at thy hallow'd shrine,
O Jenner! equal to desert like thine?
For, lo! Machaon is thy frequent guest,
Pleas'd with thy converse, with thy friendship blest:
The poor, the rich, consult without a fee
The sacred oracle of health in thee.
The mother sues thee, fill'd with just alarms,
To shield her boy, and to protect his charms,
The virgin sues, lest blemishes invade,
Her lovely cheeks, and all her beauties fade.
The God himself, though envious of our name,
Adores thy art, and celebrates thy fame;
The grateful nations one loud pæan raise,
And all the wond'ring world resounds thy praise."

This agreeable writer then proceeds with some spirited lines respecting the great national contest with our gigantic adversary; and thus concludes:

"Jenner, farewel!—nor shall the bard detain
From nobler studies by too long a strain,
Nor from its object alienate a mind
Intent on labours useful to mankind.
May Heaven, to whom my suppliant voice I raise,
Prosper thy labours, and prolong thy days!
While deathless heroes, who maintain our fame,
And add new glories to the British name,
Around their brows unfading laurels twine,
The Civic Crown, O Jenner! shall be thine."

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

*** *Authentic Communications for this Department are always very thankfully received.*

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

AT a meeting of the Tyne Side Agricultural Society, held at Harlow Hill on the 4th of September, the following premiums were determined upon to be adjudged at the enfuing fair at Ovingham on the 26th of October next:—For the beft crop of turnips not leſs than ſix acres lying together on one plot of ground, ten guineas; for the beſt cow with calf or breeding heifer under three years old, bred by the ſubſcriber, and his property at the time of ſhowing, five guineas; for the next beſt, two guineas; for the beſt pair of two year old ſteers, bred, &c. as above, five guineas; for the beſt brood mare for the purpoſe of breeding chapman horſes, three guineas; for the beſt two years old chapman colt, three guineas; for the beſt two years old chapman filly, two guineas; for the beſt pen of five one ſhear wethers, five guineas; to the labourer in huſbandry who has brought up in habits of honeſt induſtry to at leaſt ſeven years of age the greateſt number of legitimate children without aſſiſtance from the pariſh, five guineas.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament for Acts for making a turnpike road from the town of Wooler in Northumberland to Chatton, and thence to North Sunderland harbour; and alſo a branch from the ſaid road to Belford;—and for improving the navigation of ſuch part of the river Tees as is ſituated between Stockton in Durham and the ſea, by making a cut through the neck of land on the ſouth ſide of Holme Houſe in the pariſh of Stockton upon Tees.

Married.] At Newcaſtle, Mr. Henry Ranſon, clerk in the bank of Meſſrs. Lambton

ton & Co. to Miſs Ann Ireland, daughter of the Rev. Joſeph Ireland.—Mr. Rees, of the Theatre Royal, to Miſs Ann Robſon.

At Biſhop Middleham, Henry Fearon, eſq. ſon of the late William Fearon, eſq. of Newcaſtle, to Miſs M. Taylor.

At Cheſter-le-ſtreet, Mr. Jackſon, ſurgeon, to Miſs Watſon, niece of John Bird, eſq.

At Monkwearmouth, Mr. Thomas Clark, of Hylton, land ſteward to Simon Temple, eſq. to Miſs D. Stoddart, of Jarrow Redhouſe.

At Berwick, Mr. William Logan, jun. to Miſs Ford, ſiſter to William F. eſq.

At Kelloe, Durham, Mr. Anthony Darling, of Sedgefield, to Miſs Iſabella Burdon, of Coxhoe.

At Morpeth, Mr. William Young, to Miſs Mary Swan.

At Haltwhiſtle, Robert Dixon, eſq. ſon of Captain D. of Ingoe-hall, to Miſs Dixon, of Glenwhelt.

Died.] At Durham, Mrs. Margaret Bees, widow of Mr. Matthew B. innkeeper, 75.—Mr. William Shotton, ſen. 91.—Mr. Edward Loſthouſe.

At Winlaton, Mr. George Bourn, 45 years caſhier to Meſſrs. Crowley, Millington and Co. at that place. He has left 20l. to the Infirmary of Newcaſtle, and numerous legacies to his relations and friends.

At Harton-houſe, near South Shields, Richard Scott, eſq.

At Hexham, John Heron, eſq 90.

At Billingham, Durham, the Rev. Mr. Aſpinwall, curate of Wolviſton.

At Widrington, near Morpeth, Mr. Forſter, 31.

At Newcaſtle, Mr. Joſeph Coats.—Mr. Roper, tallow chandler.—Mrs. Ann Forſter, widow of Mr. Ralph F. 76.—Mrs. Rennoliſon, wife of Mr. R. ſhip-builder, 83.—Mr Sylveſter Steward, maſter mariner, 34.—Mr. John Walker clock and watchmaker. As a workman his mechanical abilities were allowed to ſurpaſs thoſe of moſt others of his profeſſion; and the trade in general are indebted to him for many new inventions.

At the Leazes, near Newcaſtle, Mrs. Reid, wife of Mr. Alexander R. tobacco manufacturer, 58

At Walſingham, Mrs. Ann Harriſon, wife of Mr. John H 85.

At Berwick, Mr. William Wood, 69.

At Sunderland, Mrs. Bolam, 81.—Mr. James Wood, ſhip-owner, 81.

At Monkwearmouth, Miſs Lowes, daughter of Mr. Francis L. coal-fitter.

At Newton by the Sea, Dr. Forſter, many years an eminent phyſician at Alnwick, 86.

At South Shields, Miſs Thompſon, daughter of the late John T. eſq. 62

At North Shields, Mrs. Liddell, relict of the late John L. eſq.—Mrs. Theodoſia Cook, relict of the late Mr. John C. ſhip-owner.—Mrs. Fenwick, wife of Mr. Thomas F. ſhipowner, 32.

Near the village of Weſtoe, South Shields, William Cuzen, a private in the royal artillery, 28. He blew out his brains with a horſe-piſtol. His head from the lower jaw upward was blown to atoms, ſome pieces being found many yards diſtant from the body. The coroner's inqueſt returned a verdict of lunacy. A ſhort time before he committed the raſh act he called at a public-houſe in Weſtoe, and wrote a letter addreſſed to Mr. Chadwick, of Burgh hall, Lancaſhire, which is ſubjoined. Part of it is a quotation from Blair's Poem on the Grave. The words in italics in that paſſage he did not write; they are inſerted to make up the quotation; but in the proſaic part the words *if poſſible* were underlined by him.

"Mr. Edward Chadwick, } Burgh-hall,
.... Thomas Chadwick, } Lancaſhire.

"At hoc momento pendet æternitas!

"Dreadful attempt!
"Juſt reeking from ſelf ſlaughter, in a rage
"To ruſh into the preſence of our Judge;
"As if we *challeng'd him to do his worſt*,
"And matter'd not his wrath! Unheard of tortures
"Muſt be reſerved for ſuch: theſe herd together:
"The common damn'd ſhun their ſociety,
"And look upon themſelves as fiends leſs foul.

"WM. CUZEN.

"Sir Edmund Head.
"Sir John Honeywood.
"Mrs. Eliza Vincent.
"Captain Thomas Cuzen.
"Sir Ralph Abercrombie, dead.
"Mrs. Cautbrune,
"Sir Thos. Levingſton, } London.
"William Lee, eſq.
"R. F. Lee, eſq. Warrant of Attorney Office.
"—— Topplewell, merchant, London.

"I once had thouſands, and was once philoſophic enough to brave misfortunes; but I have been neglected, therefore I have done this.

"I am gone a long journey, but, *if poſſible*, will return to torment ingratitude.

"I was ever grateful—the world has loſt an ornament, a diamond in the rough."

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament in the next ſeſſion for an Act for repairing, widening, and improving, the roads leading from Calder Bridge through Ravenglaſs, Bootle, Broughton, and Ulverſton, to Lancaſter and Liverpool, and for diverting part of it; likewiſe for an Act to enable the truſtees of the turnpike roads to build bridges acroſs the Mite and the Eſk near Ravenglaſs; and for another for incloſing the commons and waſte grounds in the pariſh and manor of Abbey Holme.

Mr. Curwen, of Workington Hall, has contracted with two nurſerymen at Keſwick to plant for him at Windermere this ſeaſon four hundred acres with twelve hundred thouſand trees.

Married.] At Walney, Mr. Alderman Berry, of Kendal, to Mrs. Wilkinſon.

At Gretna Green, Mr. R. Bunyan, to Miſs Nicholſon, both of Carliſle.

At Egremont, the Rev. Mr. Lindow, of Cleator, rector of Conniſtone, to Miſs Grayſon, of Wood End.

At Penrith, Mr. John Pearſon, to Miſs Mary Edenall.

At Kirklinton, Mr. Henry Dodd, 60, to Miſs Eleanor Irving, 17 The inequality of ſtature in this couple is not leſs remarkable than that of their ages, the bridegroom being nearly ſix feet high and the bride only four feet three inches.

At Carliſle, Mr. Joſeph Thompſon, banker, of London, to Miſs Hannah Parkins, eldeſt daughter of Mr. P.

At Keſwick, John Bree, eſq. nephew of Sir Martin Stapylton, of Mytons, Yorkſhire, to Miſs Eliza Barcroft, ſecond daughter of Joſeph B. eſq. of Caſtlerigg.

Died.] At Sebergham, Mrs. Grace Ellwood, wife of James E. eſq. 71.

At Workington, Mr. Kay, comptroller of the cuſtoms of that port.—Mr. Joſeph Thompſon, mate of the ſhip Lively.—Mrs. Tyc, wife of Mr. John T. 70.

At Skelſmergh, near Kendal, Mr. Iſaac Coulthwaite, 94.

At Newton, near Kirby Lonſdale, the Rev. Thomas Holden, who is ſuppoſed to have drowned himſelf in the river Lune, in which his body was found. He had recently come from Halſall, near Ormſkirk, when about a year ago he had a living and a ſchool, to Kirby Lonſdale, where he took lodgings. He had been in a deſponding way for ſome time. The coroner's inqueſt brought in a verdict of lunacy.

At Aſhley Grove, near Egremont, Mr. Chriſtopher Williamſon, of Whitehaven, 70.

At Egremont, Mr. William Bateman.

At Nethertown, Mr. Joſeph Noble, 23.

At Clifton, near Penrith, Mr. William Richardſon, formerly an ironmonger at the latter place.

At Caldbeck, Mr. Joſeph Smith, 95. He had officiated as clerk of Bolton church upwards of 60 years.

At Whitehaven, Mr. William Woodburn, formerly a ſhipwright, 93.

At Underbarrow, near Kendal, Mrs. Ann Hervey, wife of the Rev. Mr. H. 62.

At Carliſle, Mrs. Hetherington, wife of Mr. H. clothier. She had returned in the evening from a viſit in remarkably good ſpirits, ſoon afterwards complained of a ſlight indiſpoſition, went to bed, and in a very ſhort time expired.—Mrs. Mary Blaylock, 89.—Mrs. Waſdale, wife of Mr. W. partner in Meſſrs. Forſter and Co.'s print field.

At Rigg, in the pariſh of Kirklinton, Mrs. Margaret Graham, a maiden lady, 61.

At Longtown, Thomas Murrie, 90. He entered early in life into the army, and was preſent at many pitched battles in Flanders and Germany, and at that of Culloden during the Scotch rebellion.

At Unthank, near Penrith, Mrs. Cowper, wife of Mr. C. agent to Sir Frederic Vane, Bart. 52.

At Corby, near Carliſle, Mr. Philip Robinſon, one of the ableſt mathematicians in this part of the country.

At Brampton, Mrs. Wallace, formerly a draper and midwife of that place, 76.

At Everton, Mrs. Tarlton, wife of John T. eſq. 74.

At Middletown, near St. Bees, Mr. Wm. Borrowdale.

At Kendal, Mr. Benjamin Hurd, ſhearman.—Mrs. Webſter, wife of Mr. Francis W. architect.

At Grange, near Kendal, the Rev. James Freeman, late of Wakefield, 53.

[*Further Particulars relative to the late Mr. James Lickbarrow, whoſe death was noticed in our Magazine for Auguſt.* Mr. James Lickbarrow was a man not more diſtinguiſhed by ingenuity than by probity and induſtry. He was a native of the pariſh of Sedbergh, a ſmall town in Yorkſhire, on the confines of Weſtmoreland. By birth a Quaker, he was prevented from receiving a ſuitable education by the poverty of his parents and the diſtance of his reſidence from any ſeminary belonging to his friends. Theſe diſadvantages, however, did not hinder him from acquiring a fund of uſeful and general knowledge, comparatively at an early period; for at the age of twenty he became a ſelf taught aſſiſtant in an academy at Kendal, eſtabliſhed by the ſociety of which he was a member. In this ſituation, beſides diſcharging the duties of his office with exemplary care, he ſtudied different branches of the mathematics with ſucceſs, and cultivated a taſte for Engliſh literature, particularly poetry and ſpeculative philoſophy. But his leiſure was not devoted entirely to intellectual pleaſures and literary purſuits; for the narrowneſs of his fortune compelled him to think ſeriouſly of improving his condition by productive labour. His mornings and evenings therefore were dedicated in a great meaſure to mechanical employments. But his attention was principally turned to engraving cyphers on ſteel ſeals; and his proficiency in this art ſoon placed him, in the opinion of good judges, on at leaſt an equality with the beſt artiſts of the kind out of the metropolis. Were virtuous exertions always crowned with ſucceſs, Mr. Lickbarrow would ſoon have realized a competency ſufficient to anſwer his moderate demands; but after he became maſter of a family, domeſtic calamities of the moſt afflicting nature quickly conſumed the fruits of his diligence and frugality, ſtripping him of every

every thing beſides the reſpect due to his merit, and the pleaſures of a mind early habituated to reflection and the improvement of its ideas. This happy talent proved the ſolace of his numerous troubles; for complying with neceſſity and the bent of his genius, he learned to arrange his thoughts and exerciſe his underſtanding, while his hands were employed. It muſt be confeſſed, however, that a love for philoſophical contemplation ſeems to have aggravated his misfortunes at an eventful period of his life; for an accidental peruſal of the theological writings of Dr. Prieſtley led him to examine his own religious principles, though ſurrounded by a diſtreſſed family; and the alteration produced in his opinions compelled him, after many reluctant ſtruggles, to ſeparate from that ſociety in the boſom of which he had been educated. That in this painful act of duty (according to his judgment) he gave a deciſive proof of integrity and ſincerity in religious profeſſion, will be acknowledged even by thoſe who regard his convictions as ill founded; and it is a pleaſure to add, that his ſeparation ultimately redounded to his honor and to the credit of his former friends; for during the ſickneſs which preceded his death the members of that ſociety were the firſt to open a ſubſcription for his relief, thereby teſtifying their reſpect for his virtues, and ſhewing to the world an example of candour deſerving the imitation of every Chriſtian ſect. A few days after the death of this eſtimable man a diſcourſe was delivered before the ſociety of Proteſtant Diſſenters in the Market-place, Kendal, of which during ſeveral years he had been a highly reſpected member. The diſcourſe concluded as follows:—"In thus ſtating to you the foundation upon which ſhould reſt our ſubmiſſion to the divine will in the near proſpect of death, I have had in view the ſentiments and feelings of that perſon whoſe departure from amongſt us has occaſioned this diſcourſe. Often has it been my lot, in the diſcharge of profeſſional duty, or in compliance with the calls of friendſhip, to viſit the ſick and dying bed; but never did I witneſs greater ſerenity of mind than he was enabled to diſplay in the moſt trying circumſtances. Under the feebleneſs of a gradual incurable decline, even in the immediate proſpect of diſſolution, he was calm and tranquil. He was enabled to reaſon with compoſure upon the nature of his future proſpects in life, had life been continued, and to conclude with reſignation, that though his worldly proſpects were improving, all things conſidered, it was better for him to depart.—This compoſure and reſignation were not more owing to a philoſophical than to a religious turn of mind. With him, indeed, philoſophy and religion were firmly united. Of the truth, excellence, and importance, of the latter, he always appeared to have ſtrong impreſſions; impreſſions not tinctured with enthuſiaſm nor derived from ſuperſtition, but ſpringing from mature deliberation, from rational conviction, and regulated by a ſober judgment. His natural endowments, which were conſiderable, he had cultivated and improved by cloſe application, and amidſt numerous and neceſſary employments of a different nature, had acquired a ſtock of uſeful learning, and a fund of knowledge not always ſurpaſſed by men of greater leiſure and more liberal education. Truth he loved with ſincerity and defended with ardour; nor was he ever diſpoſed to ſacrifice it in compliance with the prejudices or to flatter the paſſions of others. To the integrity and uſefulneſs of his conduct, and the high degree of eſtimation in which his reſpectable character was generally held, many teſtimonials might be adduced; but delicacy forbids me to do more than hint at one, which was equally honourable to him who received and to them who gave it. The benevolence of his friends aided the piety of his reſignation, and he parted from life without a ſigh of regret. In an age of frivolity and vice, the contemplation of ſuch a character (if we make every allowance for the foibles and imperfection to which human nature is liable in all ſtations) is cheering and edifying. May it prove a bleſſing to thoſe whom he has left behind, whilſt they are diſpatching that journey through life, which he has now finiſhed; and may it incite them to merit the ſame teſtimony of reſpect and honour which he has received.—In ſaying ſo much upon character, I have deviated from my uſual practice upon theſe occaſions, under the conviction that the deceaſed, conſidering his ſtation and ſphere of action, was far beyond what may be called a common character, and becauſe I think, if thoſe particular virtues for which he was diſtinguiſhed were more prized and aimed at, we ſhould in general be more uſeful than we are. To thoſe who are left to paſs through the world without the guide and protector of their early youth, it is to be hoped that the character he ſuſtained will prove a benefit; ſo that the favour and patronage which was ſhewn to him may in ſome meaſure be extended to them. One dependence indeed they have in common with all the deſtitute and afflicted. In the way of duty they may with confidence rely upon that Being who is the God of their fathers, and has declared himſelf to be the friend and the protector of the orphan. Upon all occaſions he is able to aſſiſt and comfort them: the virtuous he will guide through life; nor will even death itſelf ſeparate them from his favour. To His will may they, may all of us, ſubmit, and in obedience to it be trained up for happineſs in a future and immortal ſtate."]

YORKSHIRE.

The half-yearly meeting of the York Agricultural Society, was held at the York Tavern, on the 12th of Auguſt; when the following premiums were adjudged: To James Ward, for the beſt ſhearling tup, five guineas;

guineas; to Peter Legat, for the ſecond-beſt ditto, three guineas; to James Ward, for the beſt two ſhear tup, four guineas; to George Hardwick, for the ſecond-beſt two ſhear tup, two guineas; to W. B. Lund, for the beſt cow in milk, three guineas: to the Rev. Mr. Percival, for the beſt yearling heifer, three guineas; to Chriſtopher Wand, for the beſt boar, two guineas. A premium of two guineas, and the thanks of the meeting, were given to Mr. Baines, for an implement which he exhibited for the purpoſe of levelling land, which premium he has ſince generouſly returned to the ſociety. The thanks of the meeting were voted to Mr. Plumer, for his attention to the ſociety in exhibiting ſeveral ſpecimens of wools, produced from his Spaniſh and from his Ryland ſheep, and alſo from his croſs between the Spaniſh and Yorkſhire ſheep, which latter ſeemed to be a great improvement to the Wool of the country.

From a report of the ſtate of the York Lunatic Aſylum, it appears that the total amount of receipts from July 1, 1801, to July 1, 1805, was 4136l. 16s. 5d½ and that of monies expended during the ſame period including the purchaſe of 950l. in the 3 per cent conſols, was 3746l. 4s. 5d½. leaving a balance of 390l. 12s. The number of patients admitted from the firſt eſtabliſhment in 1777, to Auguſt 1, 1804, was 1712; from Auguſt 1, 1804, to Auguſt 1, 1805, 77, making a total of 1789; of whom 759 have been diſcharged cured, 432 relieved, 262 incurable and removed by deſire of their friends, 194 have died, and there are remaining in the houſe 87 men, and 55 women, among whom are 21 patients who enjoy the benefit of a conſiderable ſum, annually ariſing from the enlarged payments of a few patients in eaſy circumſtances.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next ſeſſion, for an act for making a new cut or canal, from Hecon to Paul in Holderneſs; an act for making and maintaining a turnpike road, to branch off from the preſent road between Wakefield and Halifax at Millbridge, and to communicate with that leading from Leeds, to Elland at or near the town of Cleck-heaton; an act to make a railway from Botton-boat in the parish of Wakefield, to Hullet hall colliery, with a branch to be made from the road beginning near Hooley Lower Mill, in Batley, to Birſtall and Smithies bridge; and an act for making the propoſed turnpike-road, which is to break off from the great North-road at Barnſdale, and to paſs through Pontefract to Leeds. It has been demonſtrated, that in the event of this plan being executed, the ſaving to coach paſſengers alone from and to Leeds, will be upwards of 3000l. per annum. To ſome of the other places through which the new road is to paſs, the proportion of advantage, according to the ſize, will be ſtill greater, and to ſpeak within bounds, its benefits will within two years, be more than equivalent to the whole expence of making the road. To Lord Galway and the other noblemen and gentlemen who have contributed or may aid in the execution of the plan, the landed and commercial intereſt of the weſt-riding will be deeply indebted; and the more ſo as it has the ſingular recommendation of eſſentially benefiting one part of the county, while to any other part very little loſs or inconvenience can poſſibly ariſe.

The following is the number of hides and and ſkins inſpected and ſtamped at Leeds, from the 1ſt of September, 1804, to the 1ſt of September, 1805:

Hides, - - - - - - -	3242
Calf Skins, - - - - -	5323
Lamb and Sheep Skins -	44,263

Married.] At York, Mr. James Skelton, of Cheapſide, London, to Miſs Dinſley, daughter of William D. eſq. of Leeds.

At Otley, the Rev. Mr. Rye, to Miſs Foſter.

Mr. Maurice Phillips, a diſſenting miniſter, of Rotherham, to Miſs Eſther Deakin, daughter of Mr. Wm. D. of Attercliff, near Sheffield.

At Hull, Lieutenant Lennon, of the 15th foot, to Miſs Varley, daughter of Mr. V.—Mr. Wm. Oldfield, ironmonger, to Miſs Mary Outram, daughter of Mr. Benjamin O.

The Rev. Jos. Johnſon, of Warrington, Lancaſhire, to Miſs Crawſhaw, eldeſt daughter of John C. eſq. of Bierley-hall, near Bradford.

At Ackworth, Mr. Nathaniel Pryer, proprietor of the Bridge-foundry in Leeds, to Miſs Eliz. Gregory.

At Leeds, Mr. John Anderſon, ſaddler and ſerjeant in the Leeds volunteer infantry, to Mrs. Stancliffe, of the Nag's-head inn.

N. B. Hodgſon, eſq. of Braſſerton hall, to Miſs Jemima Eleonora Sowerby, youngeſt daughter of Major General S. of Doncaſter.

At Felkirk, Thomas Belk, eſq. of Pontefract, to Miſs Cuttle, daughter of the late Benjamin C. of South Helmley, near Wakefield.

At Halifax, Wm. Elwell, eſq. of Shelf iron-works, near Bradford, to Miſs Sutcliffe, daughter of Richard S. of Wather-lane, near Halifax.—Mr. Peter Woodhead, corn-dealer, of North Owram, to Miſs Suſannah Hemingway of Wibſey, near Bradford.

Died.] At Hull, Charles Shipman, eſq. merchant, an elder brother of the Trinity-houſe of that port, and twice warden of the corporation, 64.—Mrs. Priſcilla Green, 65.—Mrs. Thackray, relict of Mr. Wm. T.—Lieutenant Thomas Lane, of the royal navy, and late of the Charles armed ſhip.—George Roberts, eſq. formerly of Beverley, brother to Abraham R. eſq. M.P.—Mr. Frederic Wilkinſon, a well-known performer on the ſlack wire, and brother to Mrs. Mountain of Drury-lane, theatre, 55.

At

At York, Joſeph Walker, eſq —Mrs. Longſton, wife of Captain George L. of Keldhead, near Pickering, 28 —Mrs. Barber, wife of Mr. John B. toyman.—Mr. Henry Meadley, of the Globe public-houſe in the Shambles, 47.

At Leeds, Mr. A. Bothamley, liquor-merchant, and formerly a bookſeller, 28 —Mrs. E. Shillito, formerly of Pontefract, 79.—Mr. I. Clayton, butter-factor.—Miſs Wood, only daughter of Mr. Joſeph W.—Mr. Hodgſon, many years maſter of an Academy in Park-row.

At Wakefield, the Rev. Michael Bacon, nearly 41 years vicar of that place, 76. In him the poor have loſt a valuable friend, whoſe heart and hand were ever open to relieve their diſtreſſes.—Mr. B. Wilſon, cloth-drawer.—Miſs Sarah Stead, daughter of Mr. S. 18.

At Pontefract, Mr. Wm. Faber, late of Leeds, 78.—Mr. Edward Wilſon, father to Mr. Thomas W. of Leeds, brandy-merchant.

At Redcar, Miſs Anne Dundas, ſecond daughter of the Hon. C. L. D. 5.

At Eaſingwold, Mrs. Johnſon, wife of Mr. Charles J. 35.

At Bridlington-quay, Mr. John Williamſon, 74.

At Whitby, Mr. Anthony Buck, maſter mariner, 58.—Mr. Iſaac Chapman, maſter mariner.

At Croſsland-hill, near Huddersfield, ſuddenly, while on a viſit to her daughter, Mrs. Beaumont, Mrs. Ridsdale, of Leeds, relict of Francis R. eſq. 73.

At Farnley-hall, near Leeds, Miſs Jane Armitage, ſecond daughter of Edward A. eſq.

At Hedon, Mr. Carrick Watſon, brewer, 46.

At Sheffield, Mrs Jane Loy.—Mr. Wm. Hall, 24.—Mr. Joſeph Owen, joiner.

At Woodſeats, near Sheffield, Mrs. Bingham, relict of Mr. Wm. B. 77.

At Eaſt Burnham, Mrs. Stephenſon, relict of Henry S. eſq. and mother to the Counteſs of Mexborough.

At Cottingham, Mr. Rielley, at the advanced age of 88

At Halifax, Mr. Wm. Taylor, tin-plate worker.

At Doncaſter, Mrs. Holmes, wife of Mr. H. of the Old George-inn.

At Huddersfield, Mr. Thomas Nelſon, woolſtapler.

At Whitby, Joſeph Tindall, eſq. ſon of Jas. T. eſq. of Scarborough, banker, and Colonel of the Scarborough volunteers. He was bathing juſt below the weſt battery, when he got out of his depth, and was unfortunately drowned. A young gentleman, of Whitby, named Barker, who went into the water with him, narrowly eſcaped the ſame fate, by his exertions to ſave his drowning friend. A drummer boy belonging to the 51ſt regiment of infantry, gallantly plunged into the ſea with an intention to reſcue Mr. T. but the tide ran ſo ſtrong that he was quite ſpent before he could render him any aſſiſtance, tho' the boy was ſufficiently near to hear him ſay, "If I have not aſſiſtance I'm a loſt Man." The fate of the deceaſed was peculiarly lamentable, as he had gone to Whitby with an intention of being married, the morning following, to Miſs Mellor, of that place, an accomplished and beautiful young lady. A large reward being offered, the moſt diligent ſearch was made for the body during the whole of the day, but it was not found till the next morning on the ſands, about a mile from the place where he was drowned. Mr. Tindall was 22 years of age.

LANCASHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament, for acts for the following purpoſes: For incloſing the commons and waſte grounds in the manor of Caton, in the pariſh of Lancaſter; for incloſing the tracts called Extwiſtle moor and Worſthorne-moor, in the townſhips of the ſame name, in the pariſh of Whalley; for improving the navigation of the River Ribble, within the port of Preſton, beginning at Penwortham-bridge, and continuing to the ſea; by placing buoys, perches, beacons, land and other marks, works, &c. on the banks of the river, on the ſea-ſhore, and the lands adjoining the ſame; for making a turnpike road, from and through the townſhip of Clitheroe, in the pariſh of Whalley, through the townſhip of Mitton with Crook, in the Weſt riding of the county of York, and thence through the reſpective hamlets of Leighton, Bailey, Ribcheſter with Delworth, Alſton with Hotherſall, Grimſargh, Brockholes, Ribbleton, and Preſton; for better ſupplying the inhabitants of the town, and townſhip of Colne with water, and for making pipes, drains, aqueducts, reſervoirs, and other works for that purpoſe; for incloſing Siddal-moor, in the pariſh of Middleton; for making a turnpike-road from Huddersfield in Yorkſhire, to New Hey, near Milchron, in the pariſh of Rochdale, with a branch to communicate with the turnpike-road from Leeds to Elland, at the bottom of Toothill-lane, and another branch from or near Ogden Edge, in the townſhip of Butterworth, to Denſhaw Culvert, in the pariſh of Saddleworth.

In addition to the literary and ſcientific eſtabliſhments already exiſting in Liverpool, a ſociety has juſt been inſtituted, which, if actively ſupported, cannot fail to advance the progreſs of ſome of the moſt important branches of human knowledge. The principal ſubjects to which the ſociety propoſes to direct its inveſtigations, are medicine, anatomy and chemiſtry, as well as phyſics in general, and occaſionally every branch of natural philoſophy. The eſtabliſhment will be

be conducted on nearly the ſame plan as the literary and philoſophical ſociety of Manchester, and other inſtitutions of a ſimilar nature. The members propoſe to aſſemble once a fortnight, and at each meeting the ſubject of the ſucceeding night's diſcuſſion is to be propoſed and approved. The queſtion is to be opened by a written memoir, to be produced and read by any of the members, after which, the inveſtigation is to be continued by the oral communications of ſuch perſons as chuſe to deliver their opinions. Moſt of the principal gentlemen of the faculty in town, and ſome others of diſtinguiſhed talents, have already offered their ſupport, and there can be no doubt, but that the ſociety will become in a ſhort time eminently uſeful in the increaſe and diffuſion of valuable ſcience.

Mr. M. Gregſon, of Liverpool, has lately publiſhed the reſult of ſome intereſting inveſtigations relative to the uſes of articles conſumed by public fires. He collected from the ruins of the warehouſes deſtroyed by the great fire of Liverpool, in 1802, a quantity of wheat, burnt ſugar, rice, flour, and cotton; the ſugar he reduced to a fine powder, and made into a water colour paint; it alſo anſwered as a varniſh ground, an oil colour, and a printing ink. The burnt wheat anſwered the ſame purpoſes; and the fine American flour he made into excellent paſte. Thus, though the articles damaged by the above fire ſold for little more than 13,000l. Mr. G. expreſſes his conviction, that had his method been adopted, a ſaving of 44,000l. might have been made upon the grain alone. The ſociety of arts have voted him their gold medal for his obſervations.

Married.] At Manchester, Henry Potts, eſq. of Cheſter, to Miſs Ann Taylor, youngeſt daughter of the late Samuel T. eſq. of Moſton.—John Moſs, eſq. merchant of Liverpool, to Miſs Taylor.—Mr. W. Lazonby, to Miſs Hutchinſon.—Mr. Thomas Tatterſall, of Chetham, to Miſs Nancy Ridge.—Mr. John Harriſon, to Miſs Gregſon.—Mr. Wm. Turner, merchant, to Miſs Yates, daughter of Mr. Richard Y.

At Blackburne, Mr. T. Ratcliff, partner in the calico-printing works at Lowe Clough, near Haſlingden, to Miſs Lomax, daughter of Mr. L. of Haſlingden.

At Liverpool, Mr. Mott, to Miſs E. Turrows.—Mr. Quin, to Miſs Jones, only daughter of Wm. J. eſq.—Mr. Thomas Hodgſon, of London, merchant, to Miſs Martha Hodgſon.—Mr. David Dockray, merchant of Manchester, to Miſs Benſon, daughter of the late Mr. Robert B.

At Ulverſtone, Mr. Thomas Park, tobacconiſt, to Mrs. Foulkes, widow of the late Captain John F. of Liverpool.

At Garſtang, Mr. Wm. Rich, merchant of Liverpool, to Miſs Betſy Wilding, daughter of Mr. Cuthbert W. of Roa.

Mr. James Higgin, to Miſs Maria Strickland, daughter of John S. eſq. of Ulverſtone.

At Leyland, Mr. John Dewhurſt, of that place, innkeeper, aged 24, to Miſs Hannah Derbyſhire, of Blackrod, aged 21: being his third wife in ſeventeen months! What is remarkable, the bride came upon a viſit about a week before with another young lady her acquaintance, to a reſident in Leyland, and, by way of a frolic, they caſt lots which muſt be the happy partner, when fortune favoured the former; the unfortunate rival flew to inform the bridegroom of the other's ſucceſs, and the match was inſtantly concluded.

Died.] At Manchester, Mr. Wm. Andrews.—Mr. Joſeph Syers, carver and gilder.—Mr. Thomas Shaw.—Mrs. Hampſon, wife of Mr. Robert H.—Mr. Samuel Cooper, ſlater.—Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. S. of the Navigation inn.

At Liverpool, Mr. Thomas Thomas, printer.—Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. T. jun. miller.—Mrs. Fairclough, wife of Mr. Giles F.—Mr. John Wordſworth, clockmaker, 58.—Mr. Robert Tatterſall, cotton broker.—Mr. Thomas Bradley, late maſter of the Queen's dock.—Mrs. Owen, wife of Mr. Wm. O.—Mrs. Brettargh, wife of Mr. B. of Manchester.—Miſs Ellen Harvey, 22.

At his ſeat at Clerk-hill, Sir James Whalley Smythe Gardner, bart.

At Heyſham, near Lancaſter, Mr. Samuel Hodgſon, 86.

At Newton, Mr. John Shearſon, land-ſurveyor and agent for the late Col. Leigh.

At Preſcot, Mr. John Poſtlethwaite, formerly an eminent merchant of Liverpool, 80.

At St. Michaels, near Garſtang, Mr. John Nickſon, 74.

At Lancaſter, Mrs. Lamb, wife of Mr. Richard L.

At Woolton, near Liverpool, Mr. George Hunter, late of the iſland of St. Martins, merchant.

At Manchester, where he had reſided about 18 years, Mr. Theophilus Lewis Rupp, of Speyer, in Germany. This ingenious foreigner improved our manufactures by his ſkill in mechanics, and contributed to the advancement of ſcience by his chemical reſearches. Under the ſignature of "Mercator," he publiſhed in three ſeparate pamphlets, "Letters to the Inhabitants of Manchester," in which he very ſucceſsfully conciliated the prejudices of the manufacturers, againſt the exportation of cotton-yarn, and pointed out the narrow and miſtaken policy, on which he perceived them to be founded. In the memoirs of the Literary and Philoſophical Society of Manchester, Mr. Rupp ſuggeſted ſome improvements in the method of bleaching by acids;

acids; which, though ſince ſuperſeded by more recent diſcoveries, were held of conſiderable importance, when they were firſt made public. In the ſame truly reſpectable memoirs, he alſo publiſhed "An Examination of Dr. Prieſtly's Defence of the Theory of Phlogiſton," which the monthly reviewers, juſtly deſcribed as a 'triumphant anſwer' to the Doctor's objections and remarks. But the intellectual powers of Mr. Rupp, diſtinguiſhed as they were by ſuperior excellence, were yet thrown into ſhade, by his moral qualities. For he poſſeſſed a mind in which the proud feelings of honour, and the ſtricteſt ſentiments of probity, were held in intimate union with the moſt unbounded generoſity. Quick in perception, deciſive in action, he was endowed with abilities, and not leſs with inclination to aſſiſt the unfortunate; and his heart and his purſe, were always open to conſole the ſufferings of poor humanity.

"Multis ille flebilis occidit."

CHESHIRE.

Married.] The Rev. Mr. Harding, of Church Stretton, to Miſs M. Shaw, of Congleton.

At Neſton, Mr. Joſeph Edmonſon, of Bridge Trafford, to Miſs Cooper, late of Pickton.—Mr. John Richards, of Liverpool, to Miſs Wilding, of All-Stretton, Shropſhire.

At Cheadle, Mr. James Withington, of Mancheſter, to Miſs Bancroft, of Cheadle.

At Cheſter, Mr. Edward Jones, of Warrington, to Miſs Eliz. Mellor.

Died.] At Macclesfield, Mrs. Sutton, wife of Mr. S. tin plate worker.

Near Macclesfield, John Orme, collier. This man was under ſentence of death, twenty-one years ago, in Cheſter Caſtle, on a charge of coining ſilver, at the time one Oakes was executed for the ſame offence. Orme was twice reſpited, the laſt time within a few hours of the moment appointed for his execution. Little or no doubt was finally entertained of his innocence.

At Nantwich, Mr. Thomas Jackſon, merchant, 62.

At Overton, by Frodſham, the Rev. Joſeph Harriſon, vicar of Ince, and fifty five years maſter of the grammar ſchool, Frodſham, 78. This arduous ſituation he filled with the higheſt credit to himſelf, and the greateſt advantage to the many pupils who, during ſuch a long period, came under his care; ſeveral of whom are, at this moment, learned and reſpectable divines of the eſtabliſhed church, many more eminent in trade, and in the different branches of literature. His thirſt after knowledge was unbounded, his application unexampled, and his acquirements excited univerſal admiration. His manners were polite, affable, and cheerful; his heart melted at the tale of woe, and his purſe was always open to relieve diſtreſs.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Derby, Edward Moore Noble, eſq. of Birmingham, to Miſs Allſop.

At Horſeley Woodhouſe, Mr. John Barber, to Miſs Mary Radford.

At Workſworth, Peter Arkwright, eſq. third ſon of Richard A. eſq. of Willerſley, to Mary Anne, ſecond daughter of Charles Hurt, eſq.

Died.] At Workſworth, Mrs. Ellen Higton, 56.

At Totley, in the pariſh of Dronfield, Mr. Thomas Broomhead, 23.

At Derby, Mrs. Gawthorn, wife of the Rev. Mr. G. miniſter of the Independent meeting-houſe, and daughter of Mr. Pritchard, bookſeller, 22.—Mrs. Archdall, wife of Richard A. eſq. M. P. for Dundalk, 46.—Mrs. Vickors, daughter of Mr. Moore, of the Roſe and Crown, 24.

At Little Eaton, Miſs Elizabeth Frances Radford, third daughter of the late Mr. R.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] At Thrumpton, Mr. Edward Maſſey, of Swarkeſton, near Derby, to Mrs. Hemſley.

At Colwick, John Muſters, jun. eſq. of Colwick Hall, to Miſs Chaworth, daughter of the late George C. eſq. of Anneſley Park.

At Southwell, George Hodgkinſon Barrow, eſq. attorney at law, to Mrs. E. Lowe.

At Nottingham, Mr. John Fowkes, currier, to Miſs Sarah Weſley.

Died.] At Nottingham, aged 90, Mrs Sarah Cheſlyn, the laſt of ſix maiden ſiſters, daughter of the late Robert C. eſq. of Langley Hall, in Leiceſterſhire, on whoſe deceaſe, in 1750, they all went to reſide at Nottingham.—Mrs. Simpſon, relict of Mr. S. formerly of the Artichoke public-houſe.—Mr. Marſh, breeches-maker.—Mrs. Wood, wife of Mr. W. gardener.

At Carlton, Mrs. Parr, a widow lady, 85.

At Normanton, in the Wolds, Miſs Sarah Welch, 18.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Large works of drainage are now going forward in the vicinity of Lincoln, which will, moſt aſſuredly, be of great benefit to the public. Many other improvements might be attempted; but none has more claim to attention than that fine baſin of water, adjoining the town, known by the name of Brayford. The principal wharfs of Lincoln are at Brayford, but erected in ſuch manner as to be of no credit to the place.—If this body of water was improved to the utmoſt, with uniform wharfs, &c. it would be an ornament to the city, and might produce an annual revenue proportionate to every expence.

Applications are intended to be made to Parliament for acts for dividing and incloſing the open fields, common paſtures, and waſte grounds, in the ſeveral pariſhes of Cumberworth, Eaſt Kirkby, Waith, and Witham

on the Hill, the latter including the hamlets of Manthorpe, Toft and Sound. It is likewiſe in contemplation to make a navigable canal from Alford to Wainfleet Haven, to paſs through the pariſhes of Alford, Bilſby, Farleſthorpe, Well, Cumberworth, Willoughby, Orby, Burgh, Croft, and Wainfleet.

Married.] At Frieſton, Mr. John Lawis, to Miſs Elizabeth Jeſſup, only daughter of Mr. Smith J.

Mr. Henry Holgate, of High Riſby, to Miſs Holgate, daughter of Robert H. eſq. of Sawcliffe.

At Gainſborough, Mr. W. G. Shaw, merchant, of Birmingham, to Miſs M. Rollett, daughter of Mr. R. ſail-maker.

Mr. John Hand, of Duddington, to Miſs Cloſe, of Collyweſton.

Died.] At Carlby, near Stamford, Miſs Andrews, 25.

At Frieſton, near Boſton, Mr. Oſborne, of Collyweſton, 45. About a month before he had his leg broken by a kick from his horſe in the bathing machine, which accident occaſioned his death.

At Morton, near Gainſborough, Mr. Slater, farmer.

At Waddington Heath, near Lincoln, Miſs Jane Smith, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. S.

At Stamford, Mrs. Davidſon, 73.—Mr. Thomas Venimore, 41.—Miſs Bowling, ſiſter to Mr. Amos Jackſon.

At Louth, Mr. Edward Kime, 29.—Mrs. Bratley, 93.

At Muckton, near Louth, Mr. Thomas Orby, 73.

At Grantham, Mr. John Cartier, of the White Lion inn, 66.

At Sleaford, Mr. Thomas Ball, many years a reſpectable ironmonger and grocer, 57.

At Gainſborough, Mr. Kitchen, tailor, 4[illegible].—Mr. Slater, ſchoolmaſter, 64.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of Leiceſter, lately convened by the chief magiſtrate of that town, it was reſolved, that, in conſideration of the many lives which have been annually loſt in and near that place, by drowning and other cauſes of ſuſpended animation, an inſtitution, on the principle of the Royal Humane Society in London, ſhould be eſtabliſhed there.

Married.] At Caſtle Donington, Mr. Bakewell, of Derby, to Miſs Aſhworth.

At Normanton-upon-Soar, Mr. John Barrowclif, farmer and grazier, to Mrs. Tacy, widow of the late John T. gent.

Died.] At Leiceſter, Mrs. Ayſcough, 79.

At Diſeworth, Mr. Sperrey. The cauſe that produced his death preſents an affliſting inſtance of the venomous power of waſps, which are repreſented to be uncommonly numerous this ſeaſon. One of theſe inſects ſtung Mr. S. on a vein, on the back of one of his hands, and the venom, intermingling with the blood, put a period to his life the following day.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Weſtbromwich, Mr. William Whitehouſe, nail ironmonger and merchant, to Miſs Hately, daughter of Mr. James H. of Ettingſhall, coal-maſter.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Samuel Taylor, of Coſeley, to Mrs. Ann Farmer, of Willenhall, whoſe united ages amount to one hundred and forty years.—Mr. John Proffit, to Miſs Ann Smith, of Willenhall.

At Stoke-upon-Trent, Mr. John Bibby, merchant, of Liverpool, to Miſs Mellard, of Newcaſtle-under-Line.

At Colwich, James Macdonald, eſq. M. P. only ſon of the Lord Chief Baron, to Miſs Eliz. Sparrow, ſecond daughter of John S. eſq. of Biſhton.

Died.] At Almington, near Market Drayton, Mrs. Ann Lingham, late of Worceſter, 73.

At Newcaſtle-under-line, Mrs. Daniel, wife of Mr. Alexander D.

At Gerſton, Mr. Thomas Harvey, ſon of the late Rev. J. Harvey, of Caldon, 20.

At Wolverhampton, Mrs. Parker.—Of an apoplectic fit, Mr. Francis Andrews, ironmonger.

At Lichfield, Mrs. Davis, late of Northampton, and relict of Alderman William D. of that place, 83.—Mr. Samuel Roberts, of Derby, horſe-dealer. He was thrown from his horſe during the races: by the fall his ſkull was ſo much fractured, that he expired in a few hours.

At Stafford, J. Collins, eſq. 84.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Edgbaſton, Mr. Wm. Allport, of Birmingham, to Miſs Dickenſon, of Aſton Road.

At Tipton, Mr. Richard Harper, of Deep Fields, Coſeley, to Miſs Ann Porter, of Little London, Waiſall.

At Radford Semeley, near Warwick, Mr. William Franklin, to Miſs Stanley.

At Birmingham, Mr. James Alltree, to Miſs Ann Netchell.—Mr. James Edwards, to Miſs Hannah Harvey.—Mr. John Burton, to Miſs Rebecca Martin.—Mr. Simmons, chemiſt and druggiſt, of Leiceſter, to Miſs Mary Ford, daughter of Mr. Joſeph F. of Coventry.

Died.] At Rea Hall, Great Barr, Miſs Charlotte Oſborne, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Edward O.

At Bilſton, Mr. Samuel Hanſon, japanner.

At Studley Caſtle, Philip Lyttelton, eſq. 77.

At Birmingham, Mrs. Jones, wife of Mr. J.—Mrs. Crowder.—Mrs. Howell, wife of Mr. Joſeph H. 53.—Mr. Wm. Schofield.—Miſs Eliza Nicklin, eldeſt daughter of Mr. Edward N.—Mrs. Sarah Humphreys.—Mr. George Hands, 77.—Mr. John Houlton, baker.—Mr. Thomas Allen, 75.

At Water Orton, Mr. Thomas Jenkins.

At

At Warwick, Mrs. Ann Lupworth, 73.

At Foleſhill, Miſs Ault, daughter of Mr. A. ſchoolmaſter, of Coventry.

At Stratford-upon-Avon, Henry the third ſon of Walter Stubbs, eſq.

At Coventry, Mr. Samuel Whitwell, ſon of Alderman W. 18.—Suddenly, Mr. Joſeph Weſt, clerk to the head-diſtributors of ſtamps for that diſtrict.

At Sheldon, Mrs. Hurſt.

At Wootton Wawen, the Rev. Daniel Gaches, an active magiſtrate of this county, 74. He was formerly fellow and tutor of King's College, Cambridge, B. A. 1756, M. A. 1759. He was alſo rector of Long Compton for many years; but with the conſent of the provoſt and fellows of Eton, he reſigned that living in favour of his nephew. He poſſeſſed conſiderable learning, uncommon vigour of intellect, and never ſacrificed his integrity at the ſhrine of popularity.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Broomfield, Mr. Wellings, of Shelderton, to Miſs Gardner.—Mr. C. Hughes, of Halford, to Miſs Titley, of Cookeridge.

At Chetwynd, John Stone, eſq. of Longdon, Worceſterſhire, to Miſs Thorley, ſiſter to Major T. of the 96th regt.

Died.] At Shrewſbury, Mr. Edward Bayley.—Mr. Francis Hand, lockſmith and bell hanger, a truly ingenious man, 66.—Mr. Wm. Price, youngeſt ſon of Mrs. P. glazier, 23.

At Market Drayton, Mr. John Griffith.

At Kingſland, Mrs. James, wife of John J eſq.

At Ludlow, Thomas Cooke, eſq.—Mr. Richards, brazier.—Mrs. Mary Graham.

At Yourton, Mr. Richard Micklewright, a private in Captain Corbit's troop of North Shropſhire yeomanry cavalry.

At Ketley, Miſs Hannah Holtham, eldeſt daughter of the late Mr. Wm. H.

At Marlow, Rowland Littlehales, eſq. formerly of Shrewſbury, 76.

At Oſweſtry, Miſs Edwards, dreſsmaker.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

From a report of the ſtate of the Worceſter General Infirmary, from midſummer, 1804, to midſummer, 1805, it appears that the number of patients admitted during that period was 944; out of which fifty in-patients remain in the houſe, and 76 out-patients on the books: 450 have been diſcharged cured, fifty-nine relieved, and thirty have died. The receipts of the hoſpital in the ſame interval were 1660l. 6s. 7½d. and the diſburſements 1414l. 11s. 6½d. leaving a balance of 245l. 15s. 1d. in hand. The funded ſtock belonging to the inſtitution is 6800l. in the three per cent. conſols. and 200l. in the three per cent. reduced, ariſing from the balance of the Worceſter Bread Charity, in 1802. The total number of patients admitted ſince the eſtabliſhment of this infirmary, in 1745, is 52,162.

Married.] At Worceſter, Mr. Chambers, of the Theatre Royal, to Mrs. Walcot.—Mr. T. Gardner, to Miſs Taylor.—Mr. Richard Jones, brazier, to Miſs Clarke, daughter of Mr. C.—Mr. Davis, of Broſeley, to Miſs Wilſon, daughter of Mr. W. of Bernard's Green, near Malvern.

At Droitwich, Mr. Trehearn, currier, to Miſs Wagſtaff.

At Kidderminſter, Wm. Turton, eſq. eldeſt ſon of John T. eſq. of Ruſſel-ſquare, London, to Miſs Parſons, daughter of Wm. P. eſq. of Wribbenhall, near Bewdley.

At Eveſham, Mr. T. Caddick, druggiſt and grocer, of Tewkeſbury, to Miſs Mary Pearce, daughter of Mr. P. grocer, of the former place.

Died.] At Little London, near Worceſter, Mrs. Read, wife of Mr. Samuel R. glover.

At Hunt End, Feckenham, Mr. Chattaway.

At St. John's, near Worceſter, Mrs. Judith Elcox, widow of the late Mr. John E. 73.

At Lemington, the Rev. Mr. Raynsford, of Powick.—Mr. Charles Trunſtall, formerly of Bockleton Houſe, and Dean Park, near Tenbury, 88.

At Briſtol Hot-wells, Mrs. Smith, wife of Ferdinando S. eſq. of Barbourne Place, near Worceſter, and daughter of the late General St. George Knudſon.

At Ombersley, Mrs. Burrow, wife of Mr. B. 70.

At King's Norton, Mr. W. Cartwright, eldeſt ſon of Mr. C. engineer.

At Feckenham, Mrs. Hobday, widow of Mr. H. needle-manufacturer.

At Worceſter, Mr. J. Malpas, ſon of Mrs. M. whiteſmith.—Mrs. Fieldhouſe mother to Mr. F. of the Crown, and Star and Garter inns.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Woolhope, Mr. W. H. Gwillim, of the Brainge, to Miſs Jones, eldeſt daughter of Mr. John J. of the Hazle.

At Brimfield, John Edmunds, eſq. of the Moor-abbey, to Miſs Pitt, eldeſt daughter of Mr. P. of Non-upton.

At Hereford, Mr. J. B. Price, timber-merchant, to Miſs Butts.

Died.] At Llanrothal, aged nearly 100 years and in the full poſſeſſion of his faculties the Rev Martin Barry, vicar of that parish, which living he held 65 years; an inſtance which can ſcarcely be paralleled.

At Brierly, Mrs. Davies.

At Roſs, Mr. T. Triſtram, builder and auctioneer, 57.

At Weobley, Mrs. Probert, wife of Mr. P. banker, 53.

At Hereford, Edmund Cox, eſq. 84.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament in the next ſeſſion for acts for taking down Weſtgate bridge, in the city of Glouceſter, and for building a new bridge

acroſs the Severn, at, or near the ſpot where Weſtgate bridge now ſtands; and for altering and improving the Bath river navigation between Hanham-mills, in this county and the quay, Bath; and for making a horſe-towing path for the convenience of veſſels navigating that river.

Married.] At Siſton, P T. Wykham, eſq. of Thame park, Oxfordſhire, to Miſs H. L. Trotman, daughter of Fiennes T. eſq. of Siſton-court.

Mr. Chappell of Didmarton, to Miſs Ralph, daughter of Mr. R. of Minchinhampton.

At Hempſted, near Glouceſter, Ralph Price, eſq. ſecond ſon of Sir Charles P. bart. M. P. to Miſs Charlotte Savery Hardy, youngeſt daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel H.

At Stroud, Mr. Sugars, ſupervifor of exciſe, to Miſs Jones.

Mr. Dee, formerly ſerjeant major in the Tewkeſbury cavalry, to Miſs Farmer of Twining Fleet, near Tewkeſbury.

Died.] At Tewkeſbury, Mrs. Hope, tallow chandler and ſoap boiler.—Mrs. Collett, wife of Mr. H. Collett.

At Tetbury, Mrs. Smith, wife of Mr. Wm. S joiner.

At Upton-upon-Severn, Mrs. Hankins, relict of D'Avenant, H. eſq.

At Glouceſter, Mrs. Hoare.—Mrs. Hatch, mother of Mr. H. of the New-inn.

At Breadſtone, near Berkeley, Mr. Johnſtone, farmer.

At Twining, Miſs Orme, daughter of Mr. O. of Upton-upon Severn, 20.

OXFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Whitchurch, the Rev. Edward Vanſittart, ſecond ſon of George V. eſq. M. P. to Miſs Gardiner, eldeſt daughter of Samuel G. eſq. of Coombe-lodge.

At Oxford, Mr. John Sherratt, of Birmingham, to Miſs Mary Hall.—Mr. Richard Spiers, hair-dreſſer and perfumer, to Miſs Sirman, daughter of Mr. James S.

Died.] At Wytham, Miſs Eleanor Bertie, daughter of the Rev. J. Bertie, uncle of the late Earl of Abingdon.

At Oxford, Mrs. Stockford, wife of Mr. Samuel S. and mother of the Rev. Mr. S. rector of St. Aldate's, 67.—Suddenly, Mrs. Eliz. Toner, wife of Mr. William T. 60.—Mr. Joſeph Munday, ſen. 71.—Suddenly in the houſe of Sir Digby Mackworth, bart. Mrs. Jane Mainwaring, nurſe, 67. This faithful and valuable ſervant lived in the family upwards of 40 years.—Wm. Bricknell, Eſq. of Evenload, Worceſterſhire.—Mr. Richard Budd, maſter of the Waggon and Horſes public-houſe, 59.

At Elſfield, Mrs. Rachael Butler, relict of Mr. Wm. B. 82.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

Mr. Wm. Brooks, a reſpectable farmer at Aylesbury, lately undertook to plough an acre and a half of clover ley, chain meaſure, in eight hours. Conſiderable wagers were depending, which were decided in favour of Mr. Brooks, who performed it in ſix hours and ten minutes with the old Buckinghamſhire foot-plough, drawn by four horſes at length. Mr. B. continued for an hour and eight minutes longer, in which time he ploughed a rood and ſeven poles more. The ploughing was done to the entire ſatisfaction of the judges, amidſt a numerous concourſe of ſpectators.

Married.] At Buckingham, Mr. John Joſeph Stockdale, ſon of Mr. John S. bookſeller of London, to Miſs Sophia Millagan.

Mr Charles Boſworth, of Brampton, Northamptonſhire, to Miſs Ratcliff of Wolverton.

Died.] At Radnage, the Rev. C. W. Tonyn, brother to the late general T. 75.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Died.] At Huntingdon, Mr. Joſhua Cramond.

At Abbots Ripton, Elizabeth Crawley, wife of John C. 47. She had been tapped eighteen times during the laſt year of her life, in which ſeventy-ſix gallons of water were taken from her.

At Ramſay, Mr. G. Wilkinſon, attorney at law, and one of the maſters extraordinary in Chancery.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Nearly all the great works on the important and extenſive line of inland navigation, the Grand Junction Canal are now completed. The ſtupendous embankment between Woolverton and Coſgrove, near Stoney Stratford, is now opened for the uſe of the trade; by this great work nine locks by its ſide, four down and five up, are avoided, and one level ſheet of water is formed, from Stoke-Bruern, to ſome miles ſouth of Fenny Stratford, as well as on the Buckingham branch, extending to within a mile of that town. The arches under this embankment for the paſſage of the Ouſe river, which were ſaid to be ſinking ſoon after the centres were ſtruck, have happily proved ſufficient, and the embankment ſeems to poſſeſs great ſtability. The branch and iron railway, that is to connect the Grand Junction Canal with the New River at the town of Northampton, as alſo with the Leiceſterſhire and Northamptonſhire Union Canal, are proceeding with great ſpirit. This new junction is expected to prove of great importance to Northamptonſhire, Leiceſterſhire, and all the adjoining counties, as well as to the Company, who now, under new and happier auſpices, ſeem to be rapidly retrieving their affairs.

At the late anniverſary meeting of the governors and ſubſcribers to the General infirmary at Northampton, for the relief of the ſick and lame poor of all counties, the report of the preſent ſtate of the patients admitted and diſcharged, and of the monies received and paid within the laſt year was read and laid before them; when they expreſſed great ſatisfaction in the management of that noble

charity,

charity, by which 37,490 perſons have been cured and 5402 relieved ſince the foundation of the Old County Hoſpital, in 1744.

Application is intended to be made to parliament for an act to enable the bailiff, burgeſſes, &c. of Daventry to purchaſe and rebuild the Moot hall, and to make ſuch regulations, erections and buildings as may be thought neceſſary for improving the market of that town, and for paving, repairing, cleanſing, lighting, and improving its ſtreets.

Married.] At Banbury, Mr. Mark Wheeler, coal-merchant, to Miſs Eliza Roberts, ſiſter of Mr. R. wine-merchant.—Mr. John Bromley, plumber and glazier, to Miſs Ann Stacey, daughter of Mr. S.

At Oundle, Mr Oliver Cox, of Ringſtead, to Miſs Catherine Webſter.

At Wellingborough, Mr. James Sergeant, to Miſs Martha Sutton.—R. N. Stanton, M.D. to Miſs Wilſon, daughter of the late Andrew W. eſq.

At Ecton, Harry Brett, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet, to Miſs Whalley, only daughter of the late Rev. Palmer W. rector of that pariſh.

The Rev T. H. H. Needham, of Harpole, to Miſs Jephcott, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. John J. late rector of Kiſlingbury.

Died.] At Wakerley, Mr. John Limming, ſhoe-maker, 75.

At Long Buckley, Mr. John Perkins, 71.

At Peterborough, Miſs Katherine Wilkerſon, youngeſt daughter of the late Mr. W.

At Northampton, Mrs. J. Broad, eleven years matron to the General Infirmary.—Mrs. Hankey, relict of J. C. Hankey, eſq. formerly of Eaſt Bergholt, Suffolk.—Suddenly, Mr. Kennedy Gaudern, ſtone-maſon.—Mr. Wm. Pilmuir, carpenter and joiner.—F. Hayes, eſq. mayor, 56. The mayor's choice ball had juſt begun at the George Inn, and the mayor, who was in apparently good health and high ſpirits, going down a country dance, ſuddenly dropped down, and inſtantly expired, without either moving a limb or uttering a groan.

At Banbury, Mr. R. Wiſe, plumber and glazier.—Mr. Joſeph Hobday, plumber and glazier.

At Highgate-houſe, Mrs. Elizabeth Boſworth, 79.

At Caſtle Aſhby, Miſs Ann Seagrave, fourth daughter of the Rev. Edward S. rector of that place, 25.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

Applications are intended to be made to parliament for acts for incloſing the fens and commons called Sedge Fen, Sedge Fen Plains, Sedge Fen Pooles, the Middle Fen Parts and the Wathes, in the pariſh of Witchford and Iſle of Ely. For the further improvement of Sutton and Mepal level, and the lands adjoining: and for incloſing the commons and waſte grounds in the pariſh of Cherry Hinton.

The Lord Chancellor has made the following order in the Downing college cauſe, viz. that buildings ſhould be erected for the accommodation of twenty independent members, in addition to the members ſpecified in the charter and ſtatutes; that 28:ol. ſhould be ſet apart annually as a fund for the buildings, out of the rents and profits of the eſtates; and that the ſalaries of the preſent members ſhould be paid out of the reſidue; that the collegiate body ſhould have leave to borrow 12,000l. for the acceleration of the buildings, and ſhould have liberty to apply, when neceſſary, for further directions.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. Robert Gee, attorney at law, to Miſs Mary Gee.

Died.] At Pampiſford, Mr. Richard Wallis Naſh, 62.

At Exning-hall, near Newmarket, Mr. Charles Harwood, only ſon of John H. eſq. 22.

At Drayton, Sarah Hawkes, wife of Luke H. 31. She had been tapped nine times during the laſt year of her life, and eighty-ſeven gallons of water drawn off.

At March, Mrs. Goodman, wife of Mr. Nathaniel G.

At Waterbeach, Mrs. Hall, relict of Mr. W. H. 85.

At Wiſbech, Mr. Jonathan Friend, blackſmith.

NORFOLK.

From a ſtatement publiſhed by the ſubſcribers, to the Norwich Dispenſary, it appears, that ſince the firſt eſtabliſhment of that charity in March 1804, the receipts have amounted to 470l. 14s. 6d., and the diſburſements to 445l. 7s. 10d. leaving a balance of 35l. 6s. 8d. in hand. The number of patients admitted, up to the 1ſt of July, 1805 is 816: of theſe 457 have been diſcharged cured; 80 relieved; 25 not likely to receive benefit; 25 to the Norfolk and Norwich Hoſpitals, to the workhouſe and into the country; 54 for non-attendance; 1 for irregularity; 5 at their own requeſt; 42 have died, and 127 remain on the books. Of this number 116 were attended at their reſpective houſes. At the laſt general meeting of the ſubſcribers, it was reſolved that in future, each of them ſhould have the power of recommending three patients in the year for every guinea ſubſcribed.

At the laſt meeting of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, held at Swaffham, the thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Repton, of Oxnead, for his Letter upon the preſervation of turnips, and the Letter was ordered to be printed, and a copy ſent to every member. After tranſacting the general buſineſs, judges were appointed to decide the claims of candidates for the premiums, when the following were allowed. To Mr. Beck, of Weſt Lexham, the two premiums for water meadows. To Mr. Salter, of Whinberg, the premium for Underdraining. To Mr. Johnſon, of Kempſton, the premium for the Leiceſter ram without competition. To Mr. Moſeley, of Tofts, the premiums for the beſt bull,

bull, cow, boar, and sow. The premiums for Shepherds were adjudged thus: six guineas to Mr. Styleman's Shepherd; five guineas to Mr. Coke's; two guineas to Mr. Bell's; and three guineas to Mr. Sepping's, of Creak. Mr. Salter's Norfolk ram was deemed not meritorious, and Mr. Moseley's stallion, having been used in Suffolk as well as Norfolk this season, could not receive the prize. Mr. Hardy's Model of a Dray was exhibited and much approved. The thanks of the society were voted to him. Mr. Butler's Model of an ingenious dibbler was shewn, and a premium was recommended to be given to him for it.

Married.] At Ormesby, Charles Symonds, esq. to Miss Price, daughter of the Rev. Dr. P. vicar of Runham.

Died.] At Lynn, Mrs. Harwood, wife of Mr. H. attorney.

At South Lynn, Mrs. Dixon, relict of Mr. Robert D. an eminent grazier.

At Tatterford, Mrs. Norris, wife of the Rev. Robert N. 34.

At Pensthorpe, near Fakenham, Mr. Hamond Gwyn, 62.

At Yarmouth, Mrs. Hurry, widow of the late Mr. John H. grocer, 78.—Mrs. S. Fowler, a maiden lady, 73.

On her passage from Bengal, Mrs. Buchanan, wife of the Rev. Dr. B. chaplain to the Presidency, and vice-provost of the college there, and daughter of the Rev. R. Whish, of Northwold, in this county.

At Swaffham, Mrs. Brett, relict of Mr. John B. farmer, at Fordham, 79.

At his seat at Hoveton St. John, John Blofield, esq. a deputy-lieutenant, and more than forty-six years an acting magistrate for this county, 79. If ever there was a man to whose memory a marked respect was due, to such respect his memory is unquestionably entitled. It is not to his professional abilities, though the privation of them is felt and regretted by all such as can properly estimate their value, but it is to the virtues which distinguished him, as a man and a Christian, that this tribute of regard is paid. The affection with which he discharged the several duties of domestic life, the ready bounty with which he assisted necessity, and the honest warmth by which he shewed the sincerity of his friendship, were virtues which so eminently adorned his character, that the remembrance of them will be a lasting monument of departed worth.

At Norwich, Mr. Drake, master of the Great Hospital, 61.—Augustine Noverre, esq. 77. He was a native of Switzerland, and was invited to this country by Garrick, whose protection and friendship he enjoyed during the life of that eminent man. He was considered to be the most finished and gentlemanly minuet dancer of his time, and in the exercise of his profession as a master, has done more to advance his art than any other. He was esteemed by his pupils, among whom were most of the nobility of the kingdom, respected by his acquaintance, and beloved by his family and friends.—Mrs. Elizabeth Moss, 82.—Mrs. Waites, wife of Mr. W. oatmeal-maker, 55.—Mrs. Page, widow of Mr. P. carpenter, 79.

At Catfield, Mrs. Wells, wife of Mr. Nicholas W. 82.

At Litcham, Mr. Raven, surgeon.

At Mattishall, Mr. Wm. Edwards, farmer, 74.

At Watton, Mr. Thomas Younge, 40.

At Testerton House, Mrs. Case, mother of Philip Mallet C. esq.

At Upwell, Mr. Wm. Wilton.

At Parston Hall, Mr. Thomas Gage, 80.

At Wymondham, Miss Wells, only daughter of Mrs. W. of the King's Head inn.

At Ryston House, where she lived seventy-five years in the family of Edward Roger Pratt, esq. Mrs. Elizabeth Andrews, 93.

SUFFOLK.

Died.] At Lowestoft, Mrs. Ebbs, wife of Mr. T. Ebbs, baker, 21.—Master Whitaker, 13, from having eaten too great a quantity of gooseberries, many of which he had swallowed whole.

At Mellor, in the prime of life, the Rev. J. Freeland, rector of Hacheston, a gentleman deservedly respected as a divine, a husband, a parent, and a friend.

At Marlesford, Mr. Francis Hale, sen. a respectable farmer.

At Beccles, Mr. James Algar, farmer, late of the White Lion-inn, 59.

At Needham-market, Mrs. Hunt, widow.

At Needham, Mr. Wasp, late of Barking, farmer, 74.

At Bury, Mrs. Read, widow of the late Mr. R. fishmonger.—Mrs. Davers, a maiden lady, sister of Sir Charles D. bart. and aunt to the Earl of Bristol, 76.—Mrs. Willis, widow of Mr. Harrington W. 93.

At Welton, Mr. Francis Platt, many years a baker at Norwich, 50.

At Chadacre-hall, John Plampin, esq. 79.

At Brandon, Mrs. Willett, wife of Mr. Field W. banker, and daughter of the late Francis Eagle, esq. of Wangford.

At Walpole, the Rev. Mr. Walker, dissenting minister, 86.

At Saxmundham, G. Baker, gent. uncle to the Rev. Charles Johnson, rector of Bildeston, 65.

At Langham-hall, Mr. Hall, gamekeeper, to George Gould, esq. 32.

At Languard Fort, Captain Law, an old and distinguished officer. He served under Generals Wolfe, Monkton, and Townshend, in America, and acted with reputation as assistant engineer at Belleisle and Martinico. At the memorable assault at Quebec, he headed the gallant party of volunteers which attacked and repulsed General Montgomery; in General Carleton's dispatch, he is particularly and honourably mentioned. His social qualities, gaiety, pleasantry, and enlivening

enlivening inoffenſive humour, endeared him to all thoſe who had the happineſs of his acquaintance. His zeal and exertions in the ſervice of his friends was ſingularly diſintereſted. His merit alone recommended him to Lord Cornwallis, who appointed him ſtore-keeper at Languard Fort, in the year 1795, where he lived univerſally beloved and eſteemed. His remains were interred with military honours, attended by the officers of the garriſon, who evinced their regard to his memory by paying this laſt mark of reſpect to an old and gallant ſoldier, whoſe military talents and ſervices early diſtinguiſhed and ranked him in the firſt line of his profeſſion.

ESSEX.

Married.] Mr. John Digby, ſon of Mr. D. miller, of Caſtle Hedingham, to Miſs Eliza King, daughter of Mr. K. of Sible Hedingham.

At Rochford, Mr. Henry Mattocks, coach-maſter, to Mrs. Warner.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Lay, of Hackney, late commander of the Admiral Rainier Eaſt Indiaman, to Miſs Pitt, of Chelmsford.

Died.] Dr. Miller, of Wakering, near South End. He was returning from a viſit to a patient in the iſland of Foulneſs, when he was overtaken by the tide, and drowned.

At Springfield-lane, near Chelmsford, Mr. Richard Dixon, currier and leather-cutter.

The Rev. William Stevenſon, rector of Borley and Lagenhoe.

At Great Coggeſhall, Mr. William Dixon, many years an eminent ſurgeon of that place.

At Colcheſter, Humphrey Carlton, eſq. 80.—Mrs. Guinand —Mrs. Phillips, wife of Wm. P. eſq. one of the juſtices of peace for the borough.

At the White Hart, Chadwell, Mrs. Clark.

At Billericay, Mr. Joſeph Race, officer of exciſe.—Mrs. Jenner, wife of the Rev. Dr. J.

At Great Totham Hall, Mr. Poole.

At Roxwell, Mrs. Joſling, wife of Mr. George J. miller.

At Brentwood, Mr. Thomas Offen, ſen.

At Great Baddow, Mrs. Mayhew, widow of Mr. Wm. M. 78.

At Great Waltham, Mr. Timothy Adams, 71.

At Rochford, Mr. William Carter, bricklayer.

KENT.

Married.] At Hythe, Mr. John Nearne, late of the Eaſt Kent regiment of militia, to Miſs Clarke.

At Rocheſter, the Rev. John Griffiths, maſter of the King's ſchool there, to Miſs Suſannah Jones, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. James J. one of the minor-canons of the cathedral.

At Chiſelhurſt, the Rev. Weeden Butler, jun. of Cheſſea, to Miſs Annabella Dundas Oſwald, of Little Ryder-ſtreet, St. James's, London.—Brigadier-Major Ferrand to Miſs, Twiſs, only daughter of Brigadier-General T. of the royal engineers.

At Eaſt Farleigh, Mr. Treſſe, of London, to Miſs Eliza Whittle, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. Thomas W. of Eaſt Farleigh parſonage.

At Chatham, Mr. Thomas Carter, ſen. upholſterer and auctioneer, of Maidſtone, to Mrs. Prior.—Mr. John Olive, purſer in his majeſty's navy, to Miſs Eſther Wibley, of Brompton.

At Canterbury, Mr. James Warren, ſilverſmith, to Miſs Elizabeth Homerſham.

At Tunſtall, Henry Dickinſon, eſq. of the Eaſt India Buildings, London, to Miſs Bradley, daughter of Andrew Hawes, E. eſq. of Gore Court, Sittingbourne.

Died.] At Canterbury, Mrs. Blogg. While purchaſing ſome goods in a ſhop, a blood-veſſel ſuddenly burſt in her leg, and occaſioned her death within the ſpace of five minutes, before any ſurgical aſſiſtance could be procured. Being far advanced in pregnancy, the Cæſarean operation was performed, but without effect.—Mr. T. March, baker, whoſe premature death was occaſioned by a moſt deplorable accident. He climbed, one evening, upon a part of the ruinous wall of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, to view an exhibition of fire-works in the incloſure, when a looſe ſtone giving way, he was precipitated upon the jagged end of a piece of timber, which entered the lower portion of the back, and penetrated upwards into his body more than ſix inches. From this dreadful ſituation, however, he alone extricated himſelf, at the ſame time withdrawing his clothes, which had been forced into the wound, and walked more than a quarter of a mile to his own houſe; but the moſt ſkilful aſſiſtance could not prevent a mortification.—William L. Hodges, ſecond ſon of Mr. John H. ſolicitor, 12.—At the houſe of Mr. Fea, Mrs. Wilkes, who was for many years a nurſe in ſeveral reſpectable families in this county, 63.—Mrs. Body, 61.—Mrs. Parren, wife of Mr. P. tailor.

At Rocheſter, Mr. William Cooper, ſurgeon.—Of a cancer in his mouth, Mr. R. Pordige, coal-meter.

At Hoath, Mrs. Vandepur, 67.

At Goudhurſt, Mr. Henry Mainwaring, late of Glaſſenbury, in Cranbrook.

At Aſh, near Sandwich, Mr. Samuel Thompſon, 72.

At Faverſham, Mrs. Chambers, wife of Mr. George C. 43.

At Folkſtone, Miſs Charlotte Gill, daughter of Mr. John G. ſurgeon.

At Deal, Mrs. M'Lean, wife of Mr. Lachlan M'L. accountant of the cheſt at Greenwich.

At Sandgate, Mrs. Fiſher, of the Flower-de-luce public-houſe.

At Ramſgate, Mr. G. Sayer, builder, 60.

At Elham, Mrs. Young, widow, 81.

At

At Dumpton, near Ramſgate, Miſs Hodgman, 18.

At Wye, Mrs. Warner, of the Flying Horſe inn, 58.

At Mottingham, Robert Dyneley, eſq.

SURRY.

Married.] At Dorking, Hugh Boyd, eſq. of Ballycaſtle, Ireland, to Miſs Lowry, daughter of W. Lowry, eſq. of Tichfield-ſtreet, London.

At Camberwell, John Fellows, eſq. of Eynsford, Kent, to Miſs Woodbridge.

At Croydon, A. Markett, eſq. lieutenant in the royal navy, to Miſs Manley.

At Farnham, J. Louis Couchet, eſq. to Lady Fleming, widow of Sir R. Worſley, bart. Lady F. took her father's name in conſequence of a grant from his Majeſty.

Died.] At Weybridge, Sir Henry Tuite, bart. of Sonagh, near Mullingar, Ireland.—Sir Henry married Miſs Elizabeth Coobe, grand-daughter to a former Archbiſhop of Dublin, and niece to the late Marquis of Waterford. Her Ladyſhip is remarkable for being a moſt excellent horſewoman, and is in that reſpect ſecond perhaps to no female in this country. Her attention to this favourite amuſement has not however led her to neglect female accompliſhments, for ſhe is an amateur in painting, muſic, and all the polite arts.

At Richmond, J. Thornton, eſq. formerly of his Majeſty's navy. He reſigned his commiſſion in conſequence of the effects of the yellow fever and a liver complaint contracted in the Weſt Indies. He died broken-hearted from diſappointed expectations, and reliance on the violated promiſes of a pretended friend.

At Botford Bridge, Miſs Margaret Fairfax, daughter of Rear Admiral Sir W. G. F. bart. 18.

At Friern Court Farm, Peckham Rye, H. T. Jones, eſq. of Gower-ſtreet, Bedford-ſquare.

At Nonſuch Park, Mrs. Farmer, wife of Samuel F. eſq.

At Upper Tooting, Mrs. Brown, wife of Edward B. eſq. jun.

SUSSEX.

A painting, which had been for ſome years at a broker's ſhop in Lewes for ſale, was lately purchaſed by Mr. Dunn, of the Star-inn, who paid a guinea for it, and cauſed it to be hung up to cover a blank ſpace on one of his ſtaircaſes. In this ſituation the picture was ſeen by a connoiſſeur, who purchaſed it of the landlord for 15 guineas; and he is ſaid to have ſince diſpoſed of it for 700l. This picture, which is accounted one of the beſt productions of the pencil of Rubens, or of his equally eminent diſciple, Vandyke, is the portrait of a lady of a noble Engliſh family, and her two children, in the coſtume of the middle of the 17th century; and, although it has of late years been through a variety of hands, and ſold by ſome at ſo low a price as four or five ſhillings, it is in a good ſtate of preſervation.

The annual Fair for the ſale of Wool was lately held at Lewes, and was well attended by numbers of the moſt reſpectable wool-ſtaplers from London, and by the principal farmers of the eaſtern diviſion of the county. At dinner, Lord Sheffield, the worthy founder of this fair, preſided. After the cloth was withdrawn, Lord Sheffield roſe, and ſtated that he had been at conſiderable pains, to collect moſt recent and authentic information on the preſent ſupply, demand, and prices of wool in different parts of the kingdom, and recommended a deputation of twelve wool-growers preſent to be named by the company, who ſhould retire to inſpect and conſider the information above alluded to, and report their opinion of what ought in fairneſs to be the prices that day aſked by the wool-growers for their wool. Soon after the deputation had retired, Lord Sheffield proceeded to make ſeveral communications to the company reſpecting the growth of fine wool in England; he obſerved, that it was now well known, that the fleeces of Spaniſh or Merino ſheep were not debaſed in quality by the Engliſh climate, as had been ſatisfactorily proved by Dr. Parry, and Mr. Tollett; that the importation of Spaniſh wool was become uncertain, and the price greatly enhanced; that the quantity imported in 1800 was upwards of 8,030,000lb; in 1803 it had declined to 4,700,000lb. but had again riſen in 1804 to upwards of 7,000,000lb.; and in the courſe of the preſent year the importation had been conſiderably ſhort of the laſt in the correſponding months. It might, therefore, his Lordſhip obſerved, anſwer to the wool-growers to croſs their South-Down ewes with Spaniſh rams, eſpecially as the ſhape of thoſe introduced by his Majeſty from Spain, was ſo ſuperior to the Merinos which had been brought by individuals into this country about twenty years ago. That Mr. Tollett, who had ſheep from his Majeſty's flock, had ſold their wool at 6s. 4d per lb. when brought to the ſtate of imported Spaniſh wool, and that he had ſold his fleeces entire at 4s. 3d. per lb. His Lordſhip added, that, in a political point of view, it was highly deſirable to ſave the large ſums which were paid to foreigners for wool; the value of Spaniſh wool, rated at the cuſtom-houſe price of 3s. 0d. per lb. amounted to upwards of 620,000l. per ann. He concluded by obſerving, that the increaſed price within a few years had promoted the improvements of the quality of the Engliſh wool, and ſaid, "that nothing but a good price could make it worth the while of the grower to attend to the quality rather than to the quantity of the wool." Lord Sheffield read the report of the deputation, which ſtated the prices at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. per lb. and remarked, that the greater part of theſe prices were below what South-down wool had ſold for out of the county. The ſelling then commenced, and much buſineſs was done at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.

The annual ſhew of cattle and ſheep for

for the prizes given by the Suſſex Agricultural Society, took place at Lewes, on the 31ſt of July. It was as uſual, numerouſly attended, by diſtinguiſhed breeders and amateurs. After the company, among whom was his Royal Highneſs the Prince of Wales, had ſufficiently gratified their curioſity in the fields, they retired to the Star Inn, where about 200 ſat down to dinner. The chair was filled by Lord Sheffield. After the uſual toaſts, the chairman gave 'the noblemen and gentlemen viſitors,' for which the Earl of Bridgewater returned thanks. 'Mr. Coke, and the county of Norfolk,' having been drank, Mr. Coke roſe and after thanking the meeting, expreſſed his gratitude to many of the gentlemen preſent, and all thoſe who had concurred in paying him, ſome years ſince, ſo high a compliment, by a valuable preſent which he had received from the South Down farmers; alluding, to a ſmall flock of ſheep, which were collected from the principal breeders, and tranſmitted to him as a tribute of reſpect for his very liberal ſupport of the introduction of the breed of South Down Sheep in the county of Norfolk. The Reports of the Judges were then read, and the prizes were preſented to the ſucceſsful candidates; after which, Mr Ellman roſe and explained to the meeting the great advantage which would ariſe to the public, from attention being paid by all breeders to the pedigree of animals; this he thought the beſt means that could be adopted to promote the general introduction of that kind of ſtock moſt calculated to produce the greateſt poſſible quantity of food for human ſuſtenance. He was followed by Sir J. Seabright, who ſupported very ſtrongly the propoſition, and took the opportunity of praiſing Mr. Ellman's breed of ſheep, from which he ſaid he had obtained his ram to which the prize had been adjudged, he being out of an ewe, purchaſed by the Earl of Bridgewater, of Mr. Ellman, by a ram belonging to the Duke of Bedford. The pedigrees of the animals which had gained prizes, were then called for and minuted upon the Judges' reports. The names mentioned by the breeders of the ſires or dams of the prize animals, were the Earl of Egremont, Lord Gage, Mr. Ellman, Meſſ. Scraſe, Mr. Ails, and the late Mr. Arrey for the cattle; the Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Bridgewater, Lord Gage, Mr. Ellman, Meſſrs. Hampſhar, Mr. Ellman, (of Shoreham); Meſſ. Davies, and Mr. Saxby, for the ſheep. The boar was declared to be from a Suffolk ſow, by a Leiceſter boar. Some further converſation concluded the buſineſs of the day; and the thanks of the meeting having been given to the Judges, and the ſtewards, the company returned to the ſhew fields, to inſpect thoſe animals to which the prizes had been adjudged, which were retained for that purpoſe. Mr. Leſter, of Piccadilly, exhibited his new portable hand threſhing machine, which is ſo great an improvement on the one he exhibited here laſt year, that compared with it, one man will do as much work as a horſe, which was verified by the following trial againſt time. One man working the machine threſhed five ſheaves of wheat, in five minutes; the ſtraw of which weighed thirty-one pounds, yielding one gallon and three quarts of wheat. This machine which is the firſt that has been made of the kind (and for which a patent has been enrolled) will do nearly double the above work when driven by a horſe. The machine was purchaſed by Mr. Stanford of Preſton, on the Downs, near Brighton.

Married.] At Seaford, Lieutenant William Fowler, of the 11th light dragoons, ſon of William F. eſq. of Chicheſter, to Miſs Alicia Juliana Byam, youngeſt daughter of William B. eſq. of the iſland of Antigua.

At Haſtings, Captain Edwards, of the royal navy, to Miſs Thomas, daughter of Rice T. eſq.

Died.] At Falmer, Mrs. Hart, wife of Mr. H.

At Brighton, Mrs. Francis, wife of Mr. F. of the King's Arms.

Off the iſland of Goree, of a fever peculiar to the climate, Mr. William Long, midſhipman of his Majeſty's ſhip Lark, ſon of Mr. William Long, ſurgeon, of Hailſham, 19. He was a young man of great promiſe, much lamented by his brother officers and ſhip's company, and very highly applauded in his profeſſional duty.

HAMPSHIRE.

Married.] At Portſmouth, Mr. Wood, to Miſs S. Matthews, daughter of the late clerk of ſurvey of ordnance.—Mr. Webb, late maſter of his Majeſty's ſhip Blanche, to Miſs Ranwell, of Portſea.

At Havant, Mr. Brown, to Miſs Hopwood.

At Newport, Iſle of Wight, Mr. Thomas Perren, grocer, to Miſs Ann Amelia Adams.

Died.] At Elſon, near Goſport, Captain Sir Frederic Theſiger, of the navy, agent for priſoners of war at Portſmouth.

At Havant, Mrs. Elizabeth Ventham.—Mrs. Foſter, wife of Mr. F. tanner.

At Southampton, Mrs. Wallis, relict of Captain W. of the Roſe cutter, and mother-in-law to Captain Yeates, now commander of the ſame veſſel, 84.—Mr. Uſher, 76.

At Emſworth, Mrs. Lotherington, wife of Captain L. of the Weſt India trade, and daughter of the late Mr. Lear, of Portſmouth.

At Lumley Cabin, Mrs. D'Arcy, wife of George D'A. eſq.

At Woodmancot, Mrs. Hooper, relict of Mr. H. 75.

At Portſmouth, Miſs Bayly, only daughter of Mr. B. of the Royal Academy in the Dock-yard, 21.

At Hurſtborne Priors, Mrs. Purver, relict of Mr. P. 66.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Chippenham, Mr. Poole, to Miſs Woodman.

At Shorncot, Mr. John Pollard, jun. of South Cerney, to Mrs. Alloway.

At Devizes, Thomas Tylee, eſq. ſon of John T. eſq. banker, to Mrs. Coham, daughter of William Salmon, eſq.

At Wraxall, William Wroughton Salmon, eſq. only ſon of William S. eſq. of Devizes, to Miſs Clutterbuck, daughter of Daniel C. eſq. of Bradford Lesgh.

Died.] At Chute, Mr. Edward Hutchins, 94; he was the father of twenty children.

At Calne, Mr. Perkin, an eminent corn-factor.

At Saliſbury, Mr. Iſaac Horlock, 87.—At the houſe of her ſon, the Rev. Canon Hume, in the Cloſe, the Right Honourable Lady Mary Hume, relict of the Right Rev. Dr. John Hume, Biſhop of Saliſbury, who died in 1782. Her Ladyſhip was in her 82d year, and was the ſixth and youngeſt daughter of George Henry, ſeventh Earl of Kinnoul, and aunt to the preſent Earl.

At Garſdon, Mr. J. Obens.

BERKSHIRE.

The following letter has been received by the Editor of the Reading Mercury, from Mr. T. H. Shrimpton, governor of the Houſe of Induſtry at Faringdon, dated Auguſt 30, 1805:—"In your paper a few weeks ſince I obſerved that Bohea tea, and the leaves to be eaten, was recommended as a cure for the dropſy; and as I had a pauper in the houſe at that time who was given over by the viſiting ſurgeon, I ventured the experiment, and to my aſtoniſhment found an almoſt inſtant relief.—I repeated the doſe but once, and the woman in the courſe of a week was able to go out to haymaking, and will begin reaping for me on Monday next, if the weather continues fine. The woman's name is Elizabeth Auſtin, and her age is 62 years." The recipe alluded to above is as follows:—Infuſe two large teacupfulls of the tea in about a quart of water: let the decoction be drunk during the day, and the leaves eaten at ſhort intervals.

Application is intended to be made to Parliament for an Act for incloſing the commons and waſte grounds in the pariſh of Warfield.

Married.] At Greenham Chapel, Mr. J. C. Townſend, of Newbury, to Miſs Argill, of Bridgewater.

At Broughton, Mr. Herbert, jun. of North Newton, to Miſs Potter, eldeſt daughter of Mr. P. of Bloxham.

Died.] At Reading, Sir Charles Marſh, banker, late a colonel in the army. He was the ſurvivor of the officers who ſerved in the 84th regiment with Sir Eyre Coote during his brilliant ſucceſſes in India.—At Mr. J. Lamb's, in whoſe family he had lived 45 years, John Richardſon, 75.—Miſs Benwell, ſiſter of Mr. B. auctioneer.—Mr. Knight, who had been keeper of the county gaol twenty years, during which time he was a faithful ſervant of the public, and ever attentive to the duties of his ſituation.

At Weſt Woodhay, near Newbury, Mr. James Webb, of New Windſor.

At Wantage, Mrs. Butler, relict of the Rev. Mr. B.

At Streatley, Mrs. Pearſon, mother of William P. eſq.

At Shinfield, Mr. John Mearing, farmer, 90. Till within a fortnight of his death he conſtantly attended Reading market, and overlooked his farming buſineſs.

At Sonning, Mrs. Bellaſis, wife of George Bridges B. eſq.

At Wargrave, Mr. Samuel Sewell, ſurgeon, youngeſt ſon of Mr S. 20; a youth of much promiſe from his natural abilities, ſteady conduct, and diligent application to ſtudy, in the proſecution of which he reſided ſome time in London, where he was attacked with a pulmonary affection, which ſoon baffled the power of medicine.

At Ferris Farm, near Aldermaſton, Mr. Richard Ferris, a member of the Aldermaſton volunteer cavalry.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

A correſpondent of the Briſtol Mercury ſuggeſts to the opulent inhabitants of Chifton the elegance and utility of forming a public promenade, by making, by ſubſcription, a handſome gravel walk, to commence oppoſite Mr. Miles's, and to be extended to the verge of the rocks; and at the ſame time hints to the citizens of Briſtol, the great conveniency of extending the gravel walk on Brandon-hill round the hill, to communicate with Berkeley ſquare. He preſumes, that leave might be obtained from the proprietors to make theſe walks, which would certainly unite the *utile dulci*, and be a moſt pleaſant and ornamental improvement to the environs of the city.

At the beginning of September an apple-tree was to be ſeen in the garden of S. Roſſiter, eſq. clothier, Shepton-Mallet, bearing ripe fruit, bloſſoms formed to new fruit, and freſh bloſſoms, in the greateſt ſtate of perfection.

Married] The Rev. John Rees, of Trowbridge, to Miſs Wooldridge, of Cholwell.

John Hayne Bovet, eſq. of Taunton, to Miſs Gardiner, ſecond daughter of the late Wm G. eſq. of King's Brompton.

The Rev. Thomas Todd, vicar of Brompton Regis, to Miſs Louiſa Lucas, daughter of Stukely L. eſq. of Barondown Houſe.—Mr. Thomas Follett, chemiſt and druggiſt, of Bridgwater, to Miſs Callen, of Taunton.

At Bath, Mr. Charles H. Marſhall, to Miſs Purdon, daughter of the late Charles P. eſq. of Liſnabin, county of Weſtmeath, Ireland.—Mr. Langdon, miniature-painter, to Miſs Smith.

At Tetbury, Mr. Wood, ſurgeon, of Cheltenham,

tenham, to Miſs Pike, daughter of Mr. Thomas P.

Died.] At Briſtol, Mrs. Thomas. relict of Mr. James T. merchant.—Mrs. Furſdon, mother of Mr. F. grocer.—Mr. Darby, baker. —Mrs. Jones, bruſh-maker.—Mr. Perry, 78. —Mrs. Court, wife of Mr. C. ſen —Mr. Peter Holland —Mr. Wm. Morle, attorney at law.

At Bath, Mr. Samuel Bryant, ſenior beadle —On his birth-day, Mr. George Hardekee, gardener, 71.—Mr. Charles Davis, ſen. one of the commiſſioners for lighting and watching the city, 64 —Samuel Nibbs, eſq. —Mrs Merrick, 99.

At Eaſt Hayes, Mrs. Payne, wife of Hugh P. eſq.

At Philip's Norton, of a putrid fever, Mrs. Pryor, of the George inn, and a few days afterwards, her firſt couſin, Mr. William Biggs, butcher.

At Southill, Mrs. Strode, wife of Colonel S. of the Bath Forum Volunteers, and daughter of the late Sir Henry Parker, bart.

At Minehead, Mr. Francis Baſtone, ſen. He was for many years an eminent practitioner of the law, till age rendered it neceſſary to reſign his buſineſs to his only ſon, and a truly honeſt man.

At Bridgewater, Mr. John Reed, 83.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Symondſbury, the Rev. T. Fox, jun. of Codford St. Peter, Wilts, to Miſs Syndercombe, only daughter of the Rev. Dr. S. eſq.

At Poole, Joſeph Pike, eſq. of Bridport, to Miſs Mary Manning, late of Exeter.

Died.] At Dorcheſter, Mrs. Carter, of the Antelope inn.

At Poole, Mr. Street, merchant. He was ſeized with a violent fit of coughing, and expired almoſt immediately.

At Holwell, Mr. Wm. Cabell, while employed in churning in his dairy.

At Sherborne, Miſs Charlotte Millar, daughter of the late Mr Wm. M.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Exeter, Mr. Partridge, woollen-manufacturer to Miſs Frances T. Tuman, fourth daughter of the late Mr. T. printer.—Mr. George Weſtlake, ſon of Mr. Alderman W. to Miſs Cuming, daughter of Thomas C. eſq —Mr Hake, muſic-maſter, to Miſs Gordon, eldeſt daughter of Captain G.

At Luppitt, near Honiton, Mr. H Blake, to Miſs S Domatt.

At Plymouth, Captain Haviland, to Miſs Allport.

At Alphington, near Exeter, Mr. George Pritchard, attorney of London, to Miſs Mary Berry, ſecond daughter of the late Mr. B. tanner.

At Honiton, Daniel Gould, gent. to Miſs Domett, daughter of Mr. John D. Colyton.

Died.] At Drewſteignton, near Exeter, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennet, widow of the Rev. John B. of Trefillian-houſe, Cornwall.

At Plymouth Jonathan Baron, eſq. 68. He was formerly an eminent army accoutrement-maker, but had retired from buſineſs for many years, on a fortune acquired by perſevering, honeſt induſtry and integrity in all his dealings —Mrs. Hubbard, wife of Mr. H. mercer and draper.

At Exeter, Mr. Richard Coffin, formerly an engraver, but who had for many years retired from buſineſs.

At Coombe Florey, the only daughter of Captain Bruton, of the North Devon militia.

At Montego Bay, in the Weſt Indies, of the yellow fever, Mr. Henry Ellard, of Exeter, an officer belonging to the Princeſs Charlotte frigate. He had arrived there a ſhort time, as prize-maſter, with a valuable prize, captured by the frigate off the Havannah, before he was ſeized with this dreadful malady. He was a fine, ſpirited, enterprizing, young man, of amiable manners, and is univerſally lamented.

At Barnſtaple, the Hon. Henry Turnour, a lieutenant in the royal navy, and fifth ſon of the late Earl of Winterton.

At Sidmouth, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, James Currie, M.D. F.R.S. formerly of Liverpool, but late of Bath: *For a particular account, ſee page 240, of this Number.*

CORNWALL.

Application will be made to parliament, next ſeſſion, for an act authorizing the improvement of the haven of Botreaux-caſtle in this county.

Two new and neatly finiſhed churches have been erected at Kea, and Perranzabulo, the former of which reflects much credit on the judgment and liberality of R. L. Gwatkin, eſq. of Killiow, and the latter on the perſevering induſtry and beneficence of John Thomas, eſq. of Chiverton. The altar-piece of the church at Kea is painted by Mrs. Gwatkin, the niece of the late Sir Joſhua Reynolds, and is completed in ſuch a ſtyle of excellence, as to delight the eye of the experienced artiſt

Married.] Mr. Simon Slade, of St. Michael Carhays, to Miſs Parnell, of St. Ewe.

Mr. Joſeph Hennah, of Tregony, to Miſs Trethewy, of Ruan-Lanyhorne.

Mr. W. Hugo, of Veryan, to Miſs Swindle, of Falmouth.

Died.] At St. Minver, Miſs Mably, daughter of Mr. M. farmer.

In the Weſt Indies, Captain Wm. Stevens, of St. Ives.

At St. Auſtell, Mr. Jonathan Iſbell, 75.

At Falmouth, lieutenant G. Fennel, late commander of the Nile lugger, a moſt indefatigable and zealous officer, very much reſpected by every admiral and captain he ſerved under, and beloved by all the ſhips' companies. In private life no one ever poſſeſſed more virtues; his loſs is ſincerely regretted by all his relations and friends.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Married.] At Inverness, John Lachlan M'Gillivray, esq. of Dunmaelass, to Miss Walcott, daughter of Captain W. late of the 12th regiment of foot.

At Hamilton, Captain John Smith, of the 14th regiment of foot, to Miss Newman, daughter of Richard N. Newman, esq of Thornbury Park Gloucestershire.

At Leith, John Ainslie, esq. of the Hon. East India Company's service, to Miss Geddes, daughter of Archibald G. esq.

At Manse of Kinellar, John Robert Smith, esq. of Coneraig, to Miss Margaret Anne Mitchell, youngest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Gavin Mitchell, minister of Kinellar

Died.] At Edinburgh, Lieutenant John Haddaway, late of His Majesty's ship Bellerophon in the action of the Nile.

At Leith, Andrew M'Kerras, esq. late a merchant of that place.

At Aberdeen, Captain Wm. Byers, of the 103d regiment, and late adjutant of the Aberdeen volunteers, 72.

At Perth, Peter Duff, esq. one of the magistrates of that city.

At Glasgow, Miss Jane Reed, second daughter of the Rev. Wm. R.

At Morningside, near Edinburgh, Mrs. Margaret Rollo, relict of Alex. Houstoun, esq. banker.

At Dunkeld, Ensign Walter Cargill, of the 69th regiment.

At Dumfries, Mr. John Gordon, writer.

At Errbol, Major Mackay, universally lamented, being a gentleman eminently useful in the country where he lived, 57. By his unbounded benevolence and seasonably charitable exertions, the poor were fed, the needy relieved, the widow and fatherless supported, and comforted in their afflictions. In him shone the social and relative virtues, adorned with the profession and practice of pure and undefiled religion.

At Gunnie, in the parish of Old Monkland, Jane Mair, in the 106th year of her age. She kept her recollection and senses to the last, and was maintained by the industry of a dutiful son.

At Dreghorn Manse, to which he had he had retired from his ministerial labours at an advanced age, the Rev. Bernard Haldan. He had been minister of the parish of Gleuholm for upwards of fifty-two years, during which time he discharged the duties of his pastoral office with much zeal and fidelity.

At Blegbie, East Lothian, Mrs. Marion Carbrae, spouse of Andrew Pringle, esq. of Blegbie.

At Gatehouse of Fleet, Captain John Davitts, of the 42d regiment.

At Abernethy, the Rev. Collier Brown, minister of the Associate Congregation there, in the 58th year of his age, and thirty-eighth of his ministry.

At Banff, John Lister, esq. late merchant at Berbice.

At Invercauld, James Farquharson, esq.

At Barholm House, John M'Culbert, esq. elder, of Barholm.

At Castle Menzies, Archibald Butter, esq. of Pitlochry, Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the Royal Athol Volunteers.

At Kelso, Mrs. Helen Turnbull, widow of Captain John Stenhouse, in the service of the states general, 93.

IRELAND.

The corporation for preserving and improving the port of Dublin, have offered the following premiums for plans and estimates for building a bridge over the river Liffey, to supply the place of Ormond bridge, lately carried away. For the plan most approved of, one hundred guineas. For the second, sixty guineas; and for the third, forty guineas. Each plan must be accompanied with such an estimate of the expence of executing the work of the best materials, and in the most permanent manner, as the proposers will, if required, undertake and give security to execute it at.

From an Essay on Population recently published, by the Rev Mr. Whitelaw, which the author affirms to be the result of an actual survey, taken in 1798, with great care and precision; and comprehending the general return of the district committees in 1805, it appears, that in 1798, the total population of the city of Dublin including the garrison was 182,370, and that in 1804 it amounted exclusive of the garrison to 167,899. At the former period the number of inhabited houses was 16401, and at the latter 15643, consequently the return of 1798, exceeds that of 1804 by 758 houses. From Mr. Whitelaw's lists it likewise appears that there is a majority of 20,248 females.

Married.] At Lottus hill, near Dublin, Sir E. B. Littlehales, Bart. to the Right Hon. Lady E. Fitzgerald, daughter of his Grace the late Duke of Leinster.

At Dublin, Robert Denny, esq. son of the late Lieut. Col. of the 7th dragoon guards, to Miss Helena Lyster, third daughter of the late Anthony L. Esq. of Grange, county of Roscommon.

At Castlecoote, the seat of the Earl of Belmont near Enniskillen. Charles Watson, Esq. eldest son of the Bishop of Landaff and major in the third regiment of dragoons, to Miss Maria Lowry Corry.

Died.] At his house at Fortfield near Rathfarnham, the Hon. Barry Lord Viscount Avonmore, Baron Yelverton, Lord Chief Baron of his Majesty's court of Exchequer, and Registrar of the High court of Chancery in Ireland. His Lordship was called to the bar in 1764, and appointed Attorney General in 1782; from which office on the death of the lamented Walter Hussey Burgh, he was advanced to the chief seat on the Exchequer Bench in 1783. It was to his talents and abilities alone, that Lord Avonmore was indebted for his high rank and station; he is universally allowed to have been one of the most accomplished scholars, profound lawyers, and

and eloquent orators, that ever adorned the Irish bar or the Irish Senate. His Lordship was about 70 years of age, and is succeeded in his titles by the Hon. Wm. Yelverton, who married Mary the eldest daughter of John Read, esq. of Fareham.

In Dublin, Arthur Browne, esq. L.L.D. his Majesty's Prime Serjeant, and Senior Fellow of the University of Dublin.—Dr. Browne was a native of America, which country he left at an early age. He was gifted with powerful mental talents, which he improved by almost inceſſant ſtudy, and an intercourſe with the moſt virtuous and moſt able patriot ſcholars and patriot politicians of his day. From every field where information or improvement might be had, he reaped a noble portion; and as he reaped as much for the advantage of others as himſelf, a number of the Iriſh youth are at this moment in poſſeſſion of a conſiderable ſhare of his vaſt induſtry. For many years no perſon in the Univerſity was more beloved than Dr. Browne—he was the idol of the ſtudents—they loved him with the affection of fond children, for he ſtrove to retain their affections by a ſuavity of temper peculiarly his own. They gave him in return their beſt and moſt honourable gift—they appointed him their repreſentative in the national legiſlature, and the Iriſh Houſe of Commons for many years liſtened with ſurpriſe and admiration to his virtuous and adorned language. *Virtutis amor* ſeemed to be his leading ſtar, and at one period of his life whoever denied this would have appeared abſurd and heretical in the eyes of his applauding conſtituents. On queſtions of great national importance, Dr. Browne could ſpeak with ſurpriſing effect; with little ſubjects he ſeldom interfered. When Attachments were the order of the day, he brought all his talents into action, and uſed the moſt vigorous intellectual efforts to protect the liberty of the ſubject againſt the encroachments of power and oppreſſion. His countrymen will not readily forget the zeal with which he protected the freedom of the preſs, that grand bulwark of our liberties. His mind appeared bent on accompliſhing every thing that might tend to ſupport that eſſential privilege, and his efforts were not always unſucceſsful. On the Place and Penſion Bills, Catholic Emancipation, and the Suſpenſion of the Habeas Corpus, he exerted himſelf to the aſtoniſhment of every one who heard him. Nor were his principles confined within the walls of Parliament; he avowed them out of doors, and his ingenuous avowal ſoon rouſed the ſuſpicions and petulant indignation of Lord Chancellor Clare, who, when he viſited the Univerſity in 1798, thought proper to direct inſinuations againſt the character of Doctor Browne. But the fair fame of a juſt ſenator was not tarniſhed by the aſperſions of a ſtateſman who libelled every one that chanced to hold an opinion different from his own; it was too ſtrong to break at the feeble blaſt of a black inquiſitor, and it happily ſurvived his utmoſt malevolence. With the Oppoſition, it was either the deſire or chance of Dr. Browne to aſſociate; he ſupported their leading meaſures; he ſhared his advocacy with theirs in behalf of parliamentary reform, and in the Whig Club, thoſe ſentiments he proclaimed as a legiſlator, he repeated as a freeman. He was a profeſſed enemy to the abuſe of power, and always ſtood forward the champion of the people, when meaſures were propoſed in the Houſe of Commons which he conceived injurious to their rights or prejudicial to their intereſts. He deteſted bigotry as a monſter incompatible with civil or religious liberty, and he deſpiſed all who worſhipped it. When a number of the adherents of the anti-miniſterial party were induced to abandon their old attachment, Dr. Browne was foremoſt in condemning their apoſtacy; his language at that time, was forcible and brilliant; he amazed and ſhook the Senate; according to a celebrated Greek author, "He was the writer or interpreter, dipping his pen into *Mind*." He aſked, "To what purpoſes are fame, wealth, and honour now directed?" and he followed the queſtion by this memorable reply:—"To the love of pelf, to the love of power, to the love of proſtitution!" but—

"Tempora mutantur & nos mutamur in illis!"

The ſubject of this article is a ſtriking proof of the truth of this ſtanding maxim. He changed his politics at the cloſe of the diſcuſſion of the grand queſtion which went to change the conſtitution of the country, and thus, like Edmund Burke, terminated his career by a deviation from thoſe ſentiments of independence, which he confeſſed, for the preceding twenty years, to be the pride and glory of his heart. Shortly after the Union, Dr. Browne was appointed Prime Serjeant, and it is ſuppoſed, had he ſurvived much longer, he would have obtained a ſituation on the Bench. He was one of the Senior Fellows and Senior Proctor of Trinity College, a Doctor of Civil Laws, King's Profeſſor of Greek, &c. &c. For a length of time he held the Vicar Generalſhip of the dioceſe of Kildare, and alſo practiſed in the Courts as an eminent, though not a leading barriſter. He was unanimouſly elected to the command of the College Corps when it was formed in 1797, and about a month before his death appeared for the laſt time on the parade. From his ſituations in the College, and his exertions as a lawyer, it is ſuppoſed that Dr. B. died poſſeſſed of conſiderable property.

DEATHS

DEATHS ABROAD.

Schiller, the celebrated German dramatic poet, author of the Robbers, &c. died at Weimar, on the 10th November, 1804, in the 45th year of his age.

At Montreal, in the province of Canada, on the 15th of June, 1805, Bryce M'Cumming, esq. seignior of Grand Valley, and late a captain in the 5th West India regiment. He commenced his military career in the allied army, under the command of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick; served his king and country faithfully and honourably, forty five years, and was actively engaged in every war in which Great Britain was involved, during his life. He was cool and collected in the greatest danger; never actuated by momentary impulse; he was a steady, active, enterprising, good soldier, and literally a brave man, and without any ostentatious display of his zeal, was an enthusiast in his desire to support the character of the British army. Endowed with strength and a robust constitution, he was patient of hardship; with chearfulness encouraged others to exertion in their duty, and universally gained the esteem and respect of all with whom he ever served. Generous and hospitable in the field, his door was thrown open to relieve the wants and fatigues of his brother officers, and Bryce M'Cumming's hospitality was proverbial. With a constitution at last worn out with severe service (particularly in the West Indies, where he was taken prisoner by the Caribs, and only escaped death in cold blood to suffer what was worse, six months close confinement in a contracted dungeon, in a tropical climate), he retired to Canada to join his children, and pass the remainder of his days in peace! But all human hopes are fallacious; the loss of his wife (whom he survived only eleven months), who had forty years been his faithful companion through all his vicissitudes of fortune, the misfortunes of his family (in his old age), whom he had brought up with credit to himself, in strict principles of honour, rectitude, and as faithful and loyal subjects, added to his own services either forgotten or neglected, bore heavy on him, and his strength was not equal to a sea voyage, which he only survived to die on the 9th day after his arrival at Montreal, in the 66th year of his age, sincerely regretted by his relatives, and all who knew him. His remains were conducted to the ferry by a respectable body of his friends and citizens, and from thence to the banks of Lake Champlain for interment.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

WITH great pleasure we have now to announce the arrival of the East and West India Fleets. It is matter of proud congratulation that these Fleets, about which so much fear and alarm has prevailed, should have eluded the vigilance of the Combined Squadrons, and arrived in safety. Their value is so immense, that their loss would have inflicted a deep and lasting wound on the commerce of this country. The value of the cargoes of the East India Fleet alone is estimated at fourteen millions and a half; the addition to the revenues at five millions and a half; and is the largest and richest fleet that ever came to England from the East Indies since the Company has been incorporated. Thus, in this instance, is our good fortune strikingly conspicuous, but it seems to baffle all conjecture to determine the views of the French Government in the expedition of the Combined Squadron. If the capture of these Fleets had been part of their object, it has been completely defeated by their unconquerable timidity; for though it is almost impossible to rate too high the achievements of British skill and courage, yet it would be presumptuously vain-glorious to imagine, that against the force of the Combined Squadrons, however masterly their dispositions, there could have been any hope of escape.

The Governor of the Bahama Islands has issued a Proclamation, extending the time for the importation of grain, live stock, and lumber, in neutral vessels, for three months from the date of the last notice; but the insertion of the usual declaration of forfeiture attaching to the introduction of any other articles but those enumerated, seems to have excited considerable disgust in the United States of America; and it is reported that the Americans have entered into several strong resolutions, not only to remonstrate with our Government on the subject, but to prohibit the exportation of these articles to any of the British Colonies till some arrangement is adopted. It is very natural that the Americans should feel jealous of this exclusion; but they should recollect, that it is perfectly consistent with the Navigation Laws; and though various opinions may now be entertained of the policy of these measures, and of the operation of those principles upon which they are founded, relatively to America, during the continuance of war, still the right cannot be denied: care, however, should be taken to render the exercise of these regulations as agreeable as possible. Upon a subject so interesting and important, we regret that our limits do not allow us to indulge in detail, particularly as the speech of Lord Holland in the last session of Parliament, containing a most able and elaborate examination of the matter, is not in print; but we doubt not that the question will again be discussed.

Every

Every thing appears to indicate approaching hoſtilities on the Continent; the exchange between Hamburg, &c. and London has already declined three per cent and ſilver has advanced between twopence and threepence per ounce, from the conſequent expectation of ſubſidiary remittances. Saltpetre and other articles depending upon the war have all riſen conſiderably, ſtill there is nothing doing. Although our importations have been large, our exportations (which give life to the activity of buſineſs) have been ſo checked and narrowed by the unſettled ſtate of the Continent, that our manufacturing trade is almoſt ſtagnated.

The Eaſt India Fleet, of ſeventeen ſhips, which arrived in the current month, were laden, beſides miſcellaneous articles, with Bengal piece goods, viz.

Muſlins, ...	86,984	Pieces.
Calicoes, ...	528,631	Ditto.
Prohibited Goods, ...	126,991	Ditto.
Of Coaſt Piece Goods, viz.		
Muſlins, ...	169	Pieces.
Calicoes, ...	330,394	Ditto.
Prohibited Goods, ...	84,581	Ditto.
Company's Drugs.		
Saltpetre, ...	61,628	Cwt.
Raw Silk, ...	414,806	lb.
Sugar, ...	42,888	Cwt.
Pepper, ...	1,143,487	lb.
Cinnamon, ...	8,003	lb.

The Cargoes of the ſeventeen China Ships conſiſted of

	Chefts large.	Half.	Quarter.	Total.	lbs.
Tea Bohea,	3,380	1,650	3,300	8,330	1,673,450
Beſt Bohea, ...				3,860	337,722
Congou, ...				184,570	16,156,845
Campoi, ...				4,810	404,936
Souchong, ...				8,606	677,807
Twankay, ...				47,559	3,755,200
Hyſon Skin, ...				5,225	336,151
Superior ditto, ...				239	21,913
Hyſon, ...				20,040	1,288,471
Total Cheſts,				283,339	24,657,495

Raw Silk, ... Bales, 720 lbs. 72,447
Nankeens, ... Pieces, 175,000

Beſides ſeveral Parcels of Goods, the Particulars whereof are not yet known.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE ſeaſon for reaping, mowing, and harveſting the grain, has ſtill continued unuſually fine and favourable, ſo much ſo, that in moſt of the midland counties, nearly all the corn has been carried and well ſecured. In the Iſle of Thanet, where the crops have this year been uncommonly fine, the whole has been carried, the Canary ſeed only excepted. In the Fens of Cambridge and Lincoln, where the crops are heavy and abundant, much corn has been cut and carried; and even in the Northern diſtricts, the harveſt is in a more advanced ſtate, than is uſual at this date. We have, indeed, the moſt pleaſing accounts of the goodneſs and abundance of moſt of the grain crops. Peas and Beans are particularly good every where; and the Red Clover now ſtanding for ſeed is well headed, and promiſes plenty. The new Wheats which have come to Mark-lane from Kent and Eſſex being generally good, and ſome of them of ſuperior quality, the fineſt ſamples have gone off briſkly at a ſmall advance for the purpoſe of mixing with the old. Wheat varies from 75s. to 80s. 85s. and 90s. In Barley and Malt there is not much alteration, and but little doing: Barley ſells from 38s. to 45s.; Malt from 76s. to 82s.; Oats 30s. to 35s.; and Pollard 37s.

Turnips, in general, prove a better crop than was at firſt expected; and in the Fens Coleſeed appears a very fine plant, and many acres are ſown.

The Paſtures appear unuſually fine, and afford a very full bite. Hay ſells from 3l. 3s. to 4l. 4s and 5l. per ton; and Straw from 2l. 2s. to 2l. 14s. and 2l. 16s.

The opinions reſpecting the improvement of the preſent crop of Hops have very much fluctuated ſince our laſt. Some perſons thought the improvements ſo conſiderable that the produce would be 40,000 bags or upwards, hence the market became very flat, and prices

prices fell from 4l. to 6l. per bag, ſome ſorts more. Now, however, that picking is commenced, and nearly finiſhed, it is certainly known that the growth falls far ſhort of what was expected; and at 27,000l., old duty, there is no doubt it is much over-rated. The plant is in a very weakly ſtate from the two laſt crops, being large; and, though aided by fine weather, the effort at improvement has in moſt inſtances failed. The 25th inſtant is ſtiled the firſt Hop-market day for the ſeaſon at Canterbury; but not a ſample was offered for ſale; nor was there a pocket at market at the fair at Worceſter—a circumſtance ſcarcely ever remembered before!

Store Cattle have been brought in immenſe numbers to the late fairs, particularly at Barnet, where there was a great ſhew of Scotch and Welch Runts; alſo ſome Welch Sheep, and Horſes, all which were ſold at reduced prices, and were dull of ſale. Cows and Calves of the ſhort-horned breed ſold well; as did Horſes for the Cavalry and Artillery; of the more inferior kinds of which there were great numbers, but not ſaleable. Store Sheep are much lower; and Lambs at the late great fairs in Norfolk and Suffolk fell from 2s. to 5s. per head cheaper than they were at the great Lamb fairs laſt year. The South Downs ſtill continue the favourite, and are every where the prevailing breed. In Smithfield, Beef ſells from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.; Mutton 4s. to 5s; Veal 5s. to 6s. 4d.; Pork 4s. 8d. to 5s 8d.; and Lamb 5s. to 6s. per ſtone of 8lb.

Cheeſe has conſiderably fallen in price.

The Pig market is ſomewhat on the advance, particularly the large ſtores for winter feeding.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Obſervations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of Auguſt, to the 24th of September, inclusive, 1805, two Miles N. W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.			*Thermometer.*		
Higheſt 30.18.	Auguſt 25.	Wind W.	Higheſt 74°.	Auguſt 29 and 31.	Wind S.W.
Loweſt 29.70.	Auguſt 31.	Wind S.W.	Loweſt 38°.	September 20.	Wind N.W.
Greateſt Variation in 24 hours.	3-10ths of an inch	Between the mornings of the 30th and 31ſt of Auguſt the mercury fell from 30.10 to 29.80.	Greateſt variation in 24 hours.	12°	The Mercury ſtood as high as 72° on the 19th inſt. but on the 20th it was never higher than 60°.

The quantity of rain fallen this month is equal to 1.73 inches in depth.

The principal meteorological occurrence to be recorded this month is a moſt violent thunder-ſtorm which happened on the 6th inſt. in and near the metropolis, between ſix and ſeven o'clock in the morning. The oldeſt perſons declare they never heard thunder more loud or witneſſed lightning more vivid. This ſtorm extended to many other parts of the kingdom, though not with equal violence. At Portſmouth it happened an hour and a half earlier than in London. Another ſtorm, in which the lightning was very vivid, but the thunder not remarkably loud, was witneſſed in the evening of the 19th.

The wind during the month has been variable, and the weather upon the whole very fine and ſeaſonable. The average height of the thermometer is about 58°, ſomething leſs than the average height of the ſame month laſt year.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The pieces with the following ſignatures do not ſuit our Miſcellany:—P. V., M. Y., Lines by Th. W., ANHP., Lines by L. S. T., Eſſay by B., Senex, Philamoſa, Sonnet by W. Q., B. H. on Short-hand, Lines by Amicus, Aſiaticus, Themilitas, Ode by H., Eldſop, Eaſtneſſes, Poems by J. A. G., Lines by J. B., Euthcates, Lines by L. S., Lines by A. P.